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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 56 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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SUNDAY EDITION.

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B. C. P. W. **ASVAN**-Nervine Tonic,
B. C. P. W. **PYREX**-Malaria cure,
B. C. P. W. **SYRUP of VASAKA**
AND COMPOUND
Best remedy for colds coughs and other bronchial and lung affections
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr. P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist.)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from :—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch :—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
6th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA † ..	16,277
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March	PRUTH *	5,000
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
20th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April ..	SOUDAN	
31st May ..	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
March 9th ..	MOLDAVIA ..	..
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
7th Mar. ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa at 2 p. m.
8th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports
9th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busra via Karachi
10th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
12th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with :—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1236.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For.
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depr.
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5,059	Mar	16th Mar
Mitsuki Maru	T. Iwazawa	8,639	2 Mar	9th ,,
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar.	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Indo Maru	Y. Takada	5,001	27th Feb	13th Mar
Sumatra Maru	T. Machihara	5,863	15th Mar	29th Mar
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Heinan Maru	....	4,500	6 Apr	18th Apr
Borneo Maru	S. Hinokuma	5,864	10th Apr	24th Apr

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or an portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,357-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS :—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS :—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to :—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort. Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE,
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djecja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pentianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, "Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN :—Kobe.
CHINA :—Shanghai Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS :—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE. Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN
Actg. Agent.

INSURANCE

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..	,, 11,88,84,286
PAID-UP ,, ..	,, 1,18,68,428
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ..	,, 1,57,15,438

HEAD OFFICE :
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager : V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java., Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Naper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per mensem Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1890.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policyholders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."
For particulars please apply to :—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road, (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 215, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funder Capital Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMIRCHAND GOVANJI
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
(Established Over Half a Century ago.)
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Small advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle", Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SALESMAN to sell on commission basis, well-known article for the use of motor car and household purposes. Apply personally to The CITY MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, Girgaon.
A R6686

WANTED URGENTLY—Experienced DISPATCH and FILING CLERK. Only hard-working men need apply with terms and experience to Box No. 9095, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A.15847.

WANTED—INSTRUCTOR of Electricity with sufficient knowledge of theory and practical work. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL V.D.J.H. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, LAHORE.
A. 15881.

WANTED.—A GOOD FITTER for Cards and Speeds Salary up to Rs. 125. SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, Akola.
A 15883

WANTED—A HINDOO, L.M.&S. or M.B.B.S. to conduct a well-going local dispensary. Apply stating terms and reference to Box No. 9112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6694

WANTED—SALESMAN for Mill stores and Yarns with experience of Bombay Mills and indent business. Brilliant prospects for really capable men. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 9092, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A.15846.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— THIRD OFFICER for Oil tanker. Apply, before 7th instant, The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street.
A 15873

WANTED—Smart young CANVASSING SALESMAN with mechanical experience and able to deal with correspondence. State salary required. Apply Box No. 9109 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5872

WANTED—AGENTS in Northern India Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Rangoon and Colombo to canvass buyers of our cloth. REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS, Chowa, Cannanore, (N. Malabar).
A R6622

WANTED In an Indian State to attend on a Ruling Prince in Rajputana and Members of the Household, a really good Hindu BARBER, who can shave well and with a light hand and who is also a good hair cutter. Liberal pay to a really good barber. Must be of clean habits. Apply Box No. 9114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 15882.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERK'S WORK, DISPATCHING, FILING TYPING—in fact any work required by Hindu in great need, with bedridden wife. Six months unemployed. Asks help in the name of charity. Reply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Second floor for offices on Hornby Road. Apply Lakhimidas Bhimjee, 181-183, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R6678

LOCKED GARAGES to let at Rs. 30 per month. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C R6666

FLATS, comfortable and airy, MOTOR GARAGE, suitable for workshop, open space about 2160 square yards at New Nagpada. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI, Baroda Street, Telephone No. 1697.
C R6614

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—PREMISES in Fort for a printing press, with an area of about 7,000 square feet on ground floor for machinery and 5,600 square feet on 1st floor for offices, with D.C. as motive power. Replies with particulars should be addressed to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", Medows Street.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 26 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents,
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Tel. No. 418. Bombay.
T

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 4 CAR. In perfect running order, tyres as new, any trial in Bombay. Price Rs. 2,200. Apply SAVAGE, c/o Acme Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Sleater Road, Grant Road Station, Bombay.
JA R6691

A few secondhand Cars at bargain prices DAIMLER 4 cyl. 30/40 H.P. Landaulette with carbide hd. lamp, spare rim, electric side lamp. DAIMLER 7 seater, Touring 4 cyl. 10/15 H.P. Completely overhauled and painted, new Rexine hood, Stephney and Lucas oil side and tail lamps. CLEMENT-BAYARD Landaulette 4 cyl. 12 H.P. with side and tail lamps and Stephney complete. STOREY 4 cyl. 20 H.P. Touring 5 seater. Dark blue, Cav lighting sets, electric head and tail lamps, rexine new hood and tools. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle).
JA R6636

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

FOR SALE—Press Copy Books LEATHER-BOUND Rs. 3/8 each. Apply MEHTA BHUTA & CO., 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R6681

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "SECRET OF SUCCESS" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE (Ltd.) SURAT.
L R6571

EDUCATIONAL.

SIMPLEST WAY OF PROSPERING—Learn SHORTHAND by POST in 12 easy lessons, in a few days and in a few rupees. Prospectus free from THE HAYAT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, Mahal NAGPUR.
M R6672

SPORTS.

THREE POINTS.

1. RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for Saturday last included:—
CZARDA, EUDORETTE, NASEEB, WHISPERING, KNIGHT OF CLONMEL: Golden Fancy, Happy Times, Neap Tide, Sir Jamal, Musiat, Sahab, Gulmarg.
2. His total RESULTS to date are 101 wins at Rs. 10 each paid Rs. 5,793. 244 places at Rs. 10 each paid Rs. 5,587.
3. Next Saturday will be the LAST MEETING. Don't miss his SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

Address Post Box 599, G.P.O., BOMBAY.

KINGS Instructions for Bombay Races 14th Extra Meeting. Profit 274½ per cent. Prices—Instructions Rupees one hundred. Tips Rupees ten. Address L. E. L. K. King, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkia,
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th March, 1923, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December 1922.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the Transfefr Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 7th March 1923 to MONDAY, the 12th March 1923 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board.

For and on Behalf of the Standard Mills Co. Ltd.
TATA SONS LTD., AGENTS.
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 5th March, 1923.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after 22nd March, 1923, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 6th March, 1923, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C15880

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Landikotal Ice Factory, Pay Rs. 200 per mensem increasing Rs. 10 per annum acording to the qualifications. Two Ice mechanics for the said factory. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem.
Apply in the first instance with the testimonials etc., to the GARRISON ENGINEER, E & M. Khyber Landikotal.
C.15863.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4869 of 1921.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
KHALID S. ANVERI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of August 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage tenements or dweling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Nagpada Cross lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3002 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jusab Habib, on or towards the South by Sweepers passage and on or towards the North by Old Nagpada Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3186 (1) and 3186 (2) and Street No. 69 and 69A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C15876 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai JANKIBAI widow of DIWAN BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA VITHOBA DHAMNASKAR, of Navsari Hindu Maratha Inhabitant, Deceased

VINAYAK GOPAL JADHAV, of Bombay Hindu Maratha Inhabitant, a Hosiery Manufacturer, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of Feb in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 28th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
C15885 Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "RANGOON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 4th March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 5th March, 1922.

THE DAVID MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at E. D. Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th March 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December 1922.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect four Directors, in place of Capt. E. V. Sassoon, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., Mr. Albert Raymond and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, all of whom retire under Article 114 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923 to MONDAY, the 12th March 1923 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,

For and on behalf of the David Mills Co. Ltd.,
TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 5th March, 1923.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the E. D. Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, 22nd March, 1923, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 6th March 1923 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C15884

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4633.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—
51 Bales Warora Cotton R. R. 87/80: 87/81 of 5-2-23 Inv. No. 336-337 from Warora to Colaba.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND BOARDING HOUSE-KEEPERS.
Under instructions from the Proprietress of the Glendale Residental Hotel Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cymo Avenue and Corner of Lamington Road, Byculla, the remaining Household Furniture such as beds, Dressing Chests, Porcelain wall basins, Bath Tubs Garden pots, and lot of odds and Ends etc. etc.
Catalogues are printed and the property is opened to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS AND DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS.
AUCTION SALE OF 4 NEW DELAHAYE CARS (FRENCH MAKE.)
By order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garage, next to Colaba Station, the following:—
4 New Delahaye Cars, French make, 14/18 H. P., Electric lights and self starter, Torpedo body, six seater, Wire Wheels.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
51, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAGDEVI STREET.
High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 5732 of 1922.

On SUNDAY, the 25th March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable properties in one or more lots at the premises by order of Messrs. Hatimbhoy Gulamhusein and Hatimbhoy Abdulcader, the Receivers appointed by the Consent Order made by the High Court on the 21st December, 1922, in the above suit.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2978, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 225 and Street Nos. 112 and 114, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hoosein Bhola and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Miya Khandwani.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 202 New Survey No. 2978, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 229, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Essoof Ebrahim and on the South by the house of Fatimabai, widow of Sooleman.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds application may be made to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas Hummum Street at their offices at Fort, or to the undersigned.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS MURGA MILLS PROPERTY SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD AND BAPTY ROAD.
HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 5752 of 1922.

On SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property at the premises, by order of Messrs. Hatimbhoy Gulamhussein and Hatimbhoy Abdulcader, the Receivers appointed by a Consent Order made by the High Court on the 21st December, 1922, in the above suit.

All that piece or parcel of land with the mills, buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns and offices erected thereon, situate at the North-East side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,033 (five thousand and thirty-three) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the premises and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508 and 510 and bearing Collector's New Nos. 15727, 13926, 13938, 104013, 14026, and A/13925, Old Survey No. 39 and New Survey Nos. 3428, 2/6935, 6954, 2-3-3A/6952 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2540, 2541, 2555 to 2652 and Street Nos. 491 to 493, Falkland Road and Street Nos. 1-2 and 208 and 212, Bapty Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Bapty Road, on or towards the South partly by the Falkland Road and partly by the property of Liladhar Naranji, on or towards the West partly by a Masjid and partly by the property of Ardeshir Dorabji Palkhiwalla and on or towards the East by the property of Essa Khalifa.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Attorneys for the said Receivers at their offices at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.
ON THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Joharmal Uttamchand trading as a Banker and Commission Agent in the building of Chhotalal Mulchand, near Kalbadevi Old Post Office.

8 Adini bangles Patwardhan gold, tolas 12¼ Val 1.
8 Adini bangles Patwardhan gold, Tolas 15¼ Val 2.
1 pair diamond bamboo Sankla Patwardhan gold, Tolas 10 Val 9.
1 pair Koyal Ful Sankla Patwardhan gold, Tolas 9¾ Val. 9½.
1 Spring Chain Patwardhan gold, Tolas 14½ Val 8¼.
2 Kuff pairs Dumkel and Cake Patwardhan gold, Tolas 4½ Val 3.
8 Collar Buttons Patwardhan gold, Tolas 2¾ Val 7½.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 414 BALES OF 20s YARN AND 103 BALES CLOTH AT THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD., MILL AT HUBLI ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS. BHAICHAND RUPCHAND.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co. Managing Agents of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bhaichand Roopchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, 1923, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Bharat Mill premises at Hubli (Dist. Dharwar).

414 Bales each 400 lbs. Bharat Mill 20s Yarn.
103 Bales Bharat Mill Lepard Shirtings and Long Cloth. Calendered, comprising:—
17 Bales Lepard Shirting No. B 6100000 R.
10 Bales No. B. 6200000 R and 9 Bales No. B 6300000 R
2 Bales Long Cloth Calendered No. 132½, 8 B/s No. 134½ 7 B/s No. 136½, 22 B/s No. 138½, 14 B/s No. 140½, 8 B/s, No. 142½, 1B No. 144½, 3 B/s No. 146½ 2 B/s No. 148½.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent shall have to be paid on knocking of the goods and balance to be paid before taking delivery within 8 days from the Mill Godown at Hubli.

Bombay merchants can see the samples at the Auctioneer's office and bid by sending their offers in sealed covers to the auctioneers with 25 per cent deposit on or before 6th March 1923. These offers will be opened at the time of sale. Railway Freight from Hubli to Bombay on these bales will be allowed by the Managing Agents.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
128, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
One Bay Waler Mare, black points, 6½ years old, imported January, 1922, sound and open to Veterinary Examination, hunted regularly this season, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned. Private offers will be considered before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUGHABHAT CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order and instructions of Messrs. Dabholker and Company, attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sadashiv Pandurang Vartak, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undivided half share of the said Mortgagor in the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of October, 1921, and Further Charge dated the 10th November, 1921, made between Sadashiv Pandurang Vartak of the one part and Vinchand Dola, Mulchand Gena, Megharaj Vaghaji and Jiwan Maneck of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the Messuage Tenements or dwelling house situate, lying and being in Mughabhat Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 5/9th square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North and West by Public Passage, on or towards the East by the property of Balaramji and on or towards the South by the property of Ramji Yadavji and Gopal Yadavji bearing New Survey No. 7595 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 596 and Street No. 55, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUGBHAT CROSS LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By Order of and under instructions of Messrs. Dabholker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shantaram Sadashiv Vartak, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the un-divided half share of the said Mortgagor the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of February, 1921 and made between Shantaram Sadashiv Vartak of the one part and Genaji Vanaji, Khupchand Genajt and Semmal Navlaji of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mughabhat Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards and 5/9 of a square yard or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7595, bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North and West by Public Passage, or towards the East by the ground of Baluramji on or towards the South by the property of Ramji Yaddhavji and Gopal Yaddhavji and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 596 and Street No. 55, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March, 1923.

"DESTINY REVEALED."

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

DIABETES
WORLD-RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS.,
5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(6)

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INDUSTRIAL COTTON MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS BUILDING MACHINERY, LAND, ETC., AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 5058 of 1922, G. D. Billimoria vs. S. D. Billimoria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

FIRST.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 3,278 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 2/2800 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by the property leased to the Lessees and beyond that by Meyer Sassoon Mills on the North partly by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman and partly by the Fergusson Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217.

SECOND.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 1/2766 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by Meyer Sassoon Mills, on the North by the property of the Lessor and beyond that by Ferguson Road and are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B and 1217 together with the buildings standing thereon and the engine, boiler plant machinery and weaving looms about 101, and other accessories yarn in process loose yarn etc., lying at the premises.

For further particulars apply to N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at their office at 113, Esplanade Road.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1923, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT FORJETT STREET, GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments table and hall lamps and single bedsteads, mirrors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book-stands, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, soil linen baskets, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of F. J. Hodgson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HAIR BELTING.

Under instructions from Mr. Tyrrel The Receiver appointed in suit No. 3964 of 1922, (The Eastern Bank Ltd. vs. Sukhla Desai and Co.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms.

8 Bales Hair Belting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1923, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT BANDRA OPPOSITE THE CHIMBHOY CHURCH, "FERN-MANSION."

Very valuable and handsome made-to-order teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, table and hall lamps, and single and double bedsteads, mirrors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL

FOR "HOLY" HOLIDAYS

The Great Mythological Picture

RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.

ADAPTED FROM MAHAB HARATA BY THE STAR FILMS LTD.

IS DETAINED FOR ONE WEEK MORE

See it on the Screen of

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Any day from the 3rd to the 9th March, IT IS A PRODUCTION WORTH SEEING IT TEACHES A LESSON WORTH LEARNING.

Miss not this Star Production Starring Stars that shine like Stars

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.

The fourth Sensational instalment of The Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber serial of Super-thrills.

The Mysterious Pearl

A Picture that abounds with the most unusual thrills ever presented in a motion Picture & has an Impetus of love.

RATES AS USUAL: TIMINGS AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"THE YOUNG PERSON IN PINK"
Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30.
The World Famous Polish Violinist
PREMYSLAV
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To-day at, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
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IN
"THE SECRET OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

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To-Day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
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FRANCIS FORD
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ELLA HALL.
THIS WEEK FINAL EPISODES

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TO-NIGHT—AND—SECOND WEEK.
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
Masterpiece serial
4 to 6 episodes into six Reels
Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim & Co.
PATHE:—GAZETTE.—Comic
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Wednesday 7th March, 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
Hach Mulacha Bap.
Saturday 10th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
Turungachya Darat.
Sunday 11th March 1923 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Satteche Gulam.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of
The Celebrated story by Alexander Dumas
The Count of Monte Cristo
Please note the time:—
Sunday 3 shows:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Wednesday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On the other days 4 shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) there are five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY & TILL FRIDAY 9th MARCH.
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
Double programme for Holi Holidays
3rd INSTALMENT
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 7, 8, 9.
FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
AND
"SUBHADRA-HARAN"
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wed. 7th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
MANAPAMAN.
Saturday 10th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night
VIDYAHARANA.
Sunday 11th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SWAYAMWAR.
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

COLLARS LAUNDERED AND DRESSED
ready to wear in the best style at one anna each by the
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
2

The
Ideal Machine

On a hot and dusty day your easy running B.S.A. Bicycle will enable you to enjoy the benefits of a cooling spin through shady avenues of ancient trees. But your machine must be a B.S.A., the trouble free bicycle, which gives good service year in and year out.

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FOR FORD CARS.

Consists of *hardened steel caps* and thin steel discs which are placed over the push rod to *take up wear*, thus eliminating noisy tappets and increasing power. Set consists of 10 caps and 20 discs packed in a carton. Complete with directions, Weight 1 oz. Re. 1-8 per set,
BUY ALL YOUR NEEDS HERE.
THE
Advance Motor Co.,
Motor Merchants,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Automotive."

CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH
In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

15-22—Re Gomtibai daughter of Haridas Kalidas, Captain and V, Premshanker Odhavji B, Bai Monghibai Haridas, Dubash and Co.
7-22—Re Anandji Nanji, Madhowji and Co, Morarji Mulraj v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Captain and V, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.
18-22—Re. Ratansey Goculdas, Malvi M R and Co. v Bai Kesarbai widow of R. Goculdas, Narandas Purshotam, Manubhai and Co.
23-22—Re Bai Kasturbai wife of R Vallabhdas, Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Vasonji and anr v Vithaldas Ranchhordas, Unwalla P and P.
20-22—Re Hariram Cooverji, Malvi M R and Co, Hirji Ghelabhoy v Ramji Ladha, Motichand and D.
25-22—Re Gordhandas Dayabhai, Daphtary F and D, Dhirajlal Chhaganlal and anr v Bai Jivi widow of G D, Shah and Ch.
26-22—Re Hirji Jadhanji, Madhowji and Co, Mulji Laxmidas and others, Rambhai widow Dharamsi D and Co.
27-22—Re Jagannath Rathmanker, Vachha & Co, Ramchandra, Shantabhai, Mantri and Co.
17-22—Re Javerchand Naranji, Hiralal and Co, Jeetmal Ambaram Joshi, Radhabai wife of Ramnarayen Vyas, Pandia and Co.
17-20—Re Sha Shivji Deoraj, Malvi M K and Co, Hirji Ghelabai, Bai Meghbai, Amin and D.
22—Re Navibai widow of Meghji Ramji Nanu H and Co, Namji H. Vijaykar Pragjii Meghji. Mulji Th and Co. Forbes and Co Balu Hari Mistry Abdulkhan Mehtabkhan Thakoredas and Co

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.
In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

256-20—Daphtary F and D Eulambia Zeanzini widow and others Demetrias Zeonji and others Unmalla P and P Madhowji and Co.
152-20—Madhowji and Co Nico John Zeonzini and another Demetri Leonzini Unmalla P and P.
REMANDED SUIT.
(Ap2-22) 3685-19—Matubhai J and M Sha Tricamji Danji and Co Virji Kanji and others Raghavaya N and Co..
CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.
5098-22—Captain and V, Shambai, v Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy, Payne and Co.
5120-22—Jhavery and Co., Ruttonbai widow v Vallabhdas Raghavji, Mulji Th and Co.
3426-20—M B Chothia, Pranjiwan Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co.
3120-20—M B Chothia, Tribhowandas Chaganlal v Chimanlal Bhogilal and other, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.
In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

1034-22—Payne and Co., Mathradas Goculdas v Kalidas Lawji and others, Smetham B and L. Mulla and M.
157-23—Merwanji K and Co. Dinshaw Hormusji Bode v Dr. P P Ghandhi, Captain and V.
SHORT CAUSE.
195-23—Mulla and M., J E F Patrawalla and Co., v Abdulalli Miya Khandwani, Craigie B and C.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).
243-23—Shamrao M and H Shaik Amirudin Casmali Michael D Dias and another.
270-23—Pathare and Co Manik Bhan Pathare Vasantrao Dinnanath
297-23—Merwanji K and Co Jehangir Bomanji Petit John Phillips Gomes Tyabji D and Co.
311-23—Mehta L and Co Madhowji Lavji Chandrabai Hari Pomar and others.
317-23—Ardeshir H D and Co Bai Ferojbai widow Framroze Peetonji chargeman Mulla and M.
347-23—Daphtary F and D, Motibai alias Luxmibai Wasudeo Pandurang Bhat M V Gokhale.
352-23—Craigie B and C Casimali Jairajbai Pirbhoy Gangaram Yessoo.
355-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay Haji Vazir Nazir and Co.
356-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay C. Alvares Lala and Co.
357-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay Syed Yacoob Syed Laloobhoy Lala and Co.
367-23—Khendwalla and Co Dinonath Ragunath Sarangdhar Madowrao Dadoba M. B. Chothia.
2388-22—Wadia G and Co Ebrahim Ismail and others Shah Passu Nensi Judahands.
4266-22—Ferreira and V., Pandurang Vithal Patel v Sagunabai widow and another S A Tyabji.
4533-22—Thakoredas and D, Dinshaw Rustomji Mithiawala, Kaikhusru Edulji Pagdiwala.
5086-22—Khandwalla and Chh., Lilabai widow and others, Khatri Bawa Gopal and others.
5287-22—Hiralal and Co., Kedarmal Bhuramal v Kharia Vagha Dudh and others.
5727-22—Craigie B and C., Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and others v Sorabji Muncherji Mahableshwarwalla and others Tyabji D and Co.
5733—Craigie B and C., Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and others v Haji Essa Haji Haroon and others, Mirza and M.
17-23—Mehta L and Co., Odhavji Jetha v Girdharlal Dungersey and others, Andrade and Co.
400-23—Forbes and Co., Bomanji Burjorji Ukaji and another v Rustomji Dadabhai Khambatta and others.
402-23—Malvi M R and Co., Hamraj Anandilal v Ramchandra Purshotam Kamat and nother, Daphtary F. and D.
5584-22—Merwanji K and Co., Pirojshaw Hormusji Wadia v Haji Usman Haji Hussein and others, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.
In the Division Court No. 43
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4300-21—Little and Co., The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd v Shavakshaw Dinshaw Davar, Vachha and Co.
3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram, v. Yeshwant Ganesham Nadkarani, Ardeshir H D and Co.
COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
172-22—Mulla and M, Maganlal Umedchand v Sullemanji Kadarbhai, Payne and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.
2120-22—Edgelow G W & Co, The Motor and Allied Products Co Ltd v Charles F Stevens, Craigie B and C.
41-23—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, v The Indian Cotton Co Ltd, F P Pavri.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.
349-22—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Kanji Purshotam and others, Edgelow G W and Co., Craigie B and C.
4218-21—Soonderdas and Co., Jadhaji Mahasing v The Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Co., Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.
LONG CAUSES.
401-22—Payne and Co., Jungaldas Chimandas and Co., v Vallabhdas Jethabhai and Co., Madhowji and Co.
39-21—Merwanji K and Co., Hurgovandas Vrijvallabhdas v Nanakchand Iswarsing, Madhowji and Co.
182-21—Mehta L and Co., Madhavji Govindji v Bhimji Khimji, Payne and Co.
3641-20—Captain and V, Velji Shivji and another v Raisey Ransey and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.
517-21—Daphtary F and D, Khattau and Co., v Chapsey Dossa, N C Dalal and Co.
3280-20—Shroff and V, Shaik Abbas Shaikh Abdulla and another, v Pathak Walchand Ltd, M V Gokhale.
2131-21—Captain and V, Baijnath Harnandrai and others v Beharimal Manalal and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
3344-19—Mirza and M, Dady Limji Batliboi, v The Bombay Cotton Company, Payne and Co.
3516-19—Payne and Co., Pirojshaw Sorabji Gazder v Dady Limji Batliboi, Mirza & M.
2730-19—Merwanji K and Co., Damoder Raghoba and others v Bhagwantrao Janardhan Mahatre and another, Mantri and Co.
1374-19—Unwalla P and P, Husseinbhoy Mahomed Rahimatbhai v Nensi Devsi and Co., Manchershaw and N.
1470-18—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Sundersing son of Dayalsing and others, Madhowji and Co.
1814-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jeychand v Bechardas Manchand, Manchershaw and N.
1418-21—Chitnis K and M. Bai Fatmabai widow v Ahmed Jusub and others, Hiralal and Co., Patell and E, Matubhai J and M.
2303-21—Dikshit M and Co., Jehangir Motabhai Billimoria v The Ellerman and Bucknott Steamship Co., Ltd.
1679-21—Matubhai J and M, Bhagwandas Karirwala v Himatlal Vastachand Dalal and another, Edgelow G W & Co.
1623-19—Captain and V, Camrudin Mahmed Cassum v Ramjanali Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co.
1625-21—Captain and V, Reynolds and Gibson v Thackersidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
109-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal Chunilal Sakalchand, Bhaishanker and G.
52-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas, v Gopaldas Manecklal, Mehta L and Co.
2553-19—Tyabji D and Co., Gulabchand Nathuji v Vakhtaji Hataji and others, Soonderdas and Co.
1883-21—Dubash and Co, Mehtakhan Sherkhan v Abdul Hussein Dawoodbhai Tawalla, Purnanand Cl and J.
2716-21—Little and Co., Pauna Alphoo v Ali Mahomed Sale, Payne and Co.
1693-21—Mulla and M, Ebrahim Haji Mahomed v Haji Tar Mahomed Abba Sheriff, Subnis and G.
4162-22—Mehta L and Co., Joshi Ranishanker Jestaram, v Jesingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Motichand and D. Unwalla P and P.
886-20—Malvi M R and Co, Tribhowandas Bhaishankar and others v Lalchand Bhidmal, Purnanand Cl and J.
513-21—Dastur and Co., Habib Jusub v Jamnadas Vanmalidas Vora, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE AWCETT.
In the Division Court No. 49
FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.
5145-22—Crawford B and Co., The Allahabad Bank Ltd v Duncan Mackenzie.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.
5677-22—Jhaveri and Co., Balchand Munsiram v Lala Zagerilal Magarmal, Dastur and Co.
FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
2418-20—Thakoredas and Co., Champaji Krishnaji v Sangari widow and others, Vachha and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
387-21—Mehta L and Co, Laxmidas Keshavlal v B A Mistry, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
340-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramsarup Baldeodas and ors v Hetram Jethmal, Surajmal and Co.
3070-20—Tyabji D and Co, Keshavji Virji v Kashibhai Bakarbhai and ors, Amin and D.
477-21—Hiralal and Th, Chooharmal Kimatram v The Asiatic Machinery Stores Co Ltd, Dharamsy D and Co.
3521-20—Mirza and M, Utamlal Manecklal v H S M Kazrani Sons, Little and Co.
3734-20—Mehta L and Co, Yoosuf Bros v Haji Ismail Sait, Dharamsy D and Co.
3078-20—Amarchand and M, Ravji Premji Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons, Little and Co.
3100-20—Madhowji and Co, Mathuradas Ramdas v Charandas Ukeda, Malvi M R and Co.
156-21—Craigie B and C, Thakoredas Ranchhoddas v Hiralal Mulji, Ferreira and V.
5410-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Parvatibai widow v Tribhowandas Jivandas and anr, Motichand and D.
4166-22—Little and Co., W H Brady and Co Ltd v Abdealibhai Faizallabhai, Jamsetji R and D.
5051-22—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam v The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
89-21—Payne and Co, Boorsain and Co v M H Maddon and Co, M B Chothia.
3048-20—Sabnis G and S, Mankubai widow and ors v Morarji Ramji and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.
3059-20—Unwalla P and P, Haji Abu Haji Noormahomed Cassim v R C Raidby, Bhaishanker K and G.
215-21—Patell and E, Rai Asiathai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.
4738-22—Payne and Co, Edulji Maneckji Saklatwalla v Jeynaraven Lalchand Tapadia Captain and V.
5379-22—Craigie B and C, Tilden Narottam and Co Ltd v S H Lalkaka, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2356-22—Thakoredas and Co, Kangildas Vithaldas v Memimal Shamdas, Soonderdas and Co.
1737-21—Manchershaw and N, Hansraj Jutha v Vasonji Kalidas and others, Tyabji D and Co.

IMPORT DUTY ON MOTOR CARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following telegram has been sent to the Finance Member and the Member for Commerce and Industry of the Viceroy's Council, Delhi by the Chairman, The Motor Trade Association (Western India) Ltd., Bombay:.

The Motor Trade Association Wetsern India Ltd. strongly protests against the proposal to continue the present excessive import duty on motor cars and motor goods. The present taxation not only strangling motor trade but also directly affecting the development of road transportation which is so urgently needed to supplement and feed rail transport. Capitalists shy of investing in road transport enterprise while taxation so exorbitant."

"TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC."

A CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—"Natural," in reviving the controversy with regard to musical examinations suggests that we should contest against Mr. Scrinzi in a pianoforte performance. Mr. Scrinzi in his reply seems to be very much agitated, judging from the tone of the language he indulges in. We admit that he possesses musical talent, but we deny that he has the monopoly of it; and it is for this purpose presumably that "Natural" brings about the suggestion of a challenge.

We accept the challenge under the following conditions. Each party to select three or four solos of any of the recognised composers such as Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn etc., both parties to play the same pieces *from memory* before a paying public, behind a screen, lest personal favouritism influence the decision of the merits of the individuals concerned. Any popular Hall or Theatre can be hired and the expenses could be met with from the admission fees. If the challenge is taken up, the other details can be arranged by direct correspondence with Mr. Scrinzi.—Yours, etc.

"WE TWO."

Bombay, March 5.

VILLAGE SCHOOL FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, performed the opening ceremony of a model Rashtriya school at the village of Bavi in the Sholapur district, on the 4th instant. It was a gala day for the poor villagers of Bavi which has a population of about 1,400 souls. Mr. V. R. Kothari, B.A., is the founder of this small model educational institution. By starting this school he has set a praiseworthy example of personal sacrifice for the uplift of the depressed classes. The school building which is capable of accommodating about 100 boarders, has cost only Rs. 14,000. Mr. Jayakar expressed his satisfaction at the way in which the founder of the institution, had managed to start a school with a very small outlay. The area of the school building is 142 feet by 120 feet. The building is in the form of a square, with an open space in the centre, measuring 50' x 45'. There is a verandah all round the building on which are arranged a number of handlooms, the product of which is used by the teachers as well as the pupils of the school for their clothing. The report of the last year disclosed some facts which were very interesting. The number of boarders at present in the school is about 30. The monthly expense including boarding, clothing, books, general and industrial education, etc., for all the pupils in the aggregate amounts to only Rs. 160. Thus the average monthly expense per each boy is about Rs. 5-8. The feeding of the boys is conducted on the most economical principles, consistent with the maintenance of the health of the pupils, who are supplied with food just sufficient to keep body and soul together and no more. The total expenditure per boy for feeding amounts to Rs. 2-8 per month. This is almost starvation diet, but it must be remembered that in this poor country there are millions of men who get nothing better. The idea of the founder of the institution is to show that it is possible to educate the crores of villagers of this country on economical principles, without incurring ruinous expenditure for their education. Our worthy Minister of Education might take a leaf out of the book of Mr. Kothari. There are three resident teachers, who are themselves members of the depressed classes. The salary paid to them does not exceed Rs. 15 per month. One of the teachers is a weaving master. The boys receive general instruction for four hours in the morning and learn the arts of brick-making, spinning and weaving for four hours in the evening, which enables the institution to secure an income of about Rs. 70 per month from the work done by the pupils. The above facts bring home to the Nationalists the necessity of organising Rashtriya schools for the villages of India.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 4.

The disturbance in the north is passing away eastwards but a fresh disturbance is approaching the Frontier. A few falls occured in Tenassorim, Chhota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, Mysor eand Malabar.

Chief amounts:—Mudgi reports one inch, Haxaribagh half, Seoni a quarters of an inch and Bangalore and Trivandrum half.

Forecast.—A few falls in Baluchistan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th Mar. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr		29.913 inches.
Temperature of Air		78.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71.1 "
Dew Point		67.9 "
Relative humidity of Air		0.714 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		85 5 "
Minimum temperature of Air		71.1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight		N,WNW,NW,NN W.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight		131 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	h. m
St	10	m 4	19	25	8	10	m 10	55	17 9
		17	50	25	11		—		—
S	11	m 5	37	24	8	11	m 0	22	20 10
		19	23	25	11		12	21	18 3
M	5	m 0	33	30	2	5	m 6	42	15 1
		12	53	29	5		18	49	15 7
Tu	6	m 1	9	29	11	6	m 7	20	15 5
		13	38	29	2		19	33	16 9
W	7	m 1	59	29	2	7	m 8	5	15 8
		14	28	28	5		20	21	17 2
Th	8	m 2	36	28	1	8	m 8	53	16 9
		15	25	27	6		21	18	19 3
F	9	3	23	26	11	9	m 9	43	16 15
		16	28	26	7		22	32	3 1

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, 3rd March, 1923.

Total in Sight	92,54,000
Egyptian Visible Suppy	4[illegible],000
East Indian	269,000
American	2731,000
Other	2[illegible],000
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	58,000
,, ,, Forwarded	3,60
,, ,, Actual Export	—
,, ,, Imports	7,000
,, ,, Speculation	1,200
American Afloat	86,000
East Indian Afloat	40 000
Total Afloat	2,29,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		3,000
,, ,, to Continent		..
Futures at New York	March	30.68+15
,, ,, ,,	May	30.78+ 2
,, ,, ,,	July	29.76+19
,, ,, ,,	Oct.	26.78+68
Spot Cotton at New York		30.90+ .5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30 50+12
Futures at New Orleans	May	30.41+26
,, ,, ,,	July	29.51+23
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—
Demand Bills		12 7/8
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		66 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 3rd.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1-2
Bar Silver Spot	31 11/16
,, ,, 3 months hence	31 1/2
Closing tone of silver—China buying steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
,, ,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	118
National	46 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 5 8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 11/16—
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 7/8—
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 1-8—
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 5/8 ex. Dvd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	58
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 7/8ex Dvd
Govt. Securities 3%	56 5 8
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 112 1/2 ex Dvd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Mar.-Apl, Hanburg Value Tending	£ 18 3/8
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl,	£ 18 1/8
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Sellers;	£9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar.-Apl. Hull paid	£ 18 1/2

London, Mar. 3.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Buyers	45
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl, Buyers	44/6
Australian Mar-Apl. Buyers	47/9
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl.	28 6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.i.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers,	47
,, Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. i. F. ,, ,, Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6
Tone:—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers	25 /9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,-July. Sellers	26/1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	26/ 1/2
Tone:—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	17 5/8
Tone:—Dull.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/3

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 76 1 2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 73 7,8
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 5.

A further advance of 34 and 21 points has been reported in New York futures on the 2nd and 3rd instant. The American market advanced on trade and Commission Houses buying. Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 2nd instant (5-30 p.m.) as under:—

"Market has a very steady undertone, owing to strong statistical situation. Whilst caution is necessary we think general tendency upward in immediate future."

The prices in America have advanced very considerably without any material decline during the last few days. The statistical position is undoubtedly very strong but it must be remembered that the new crop prospects may at any moment cause a sharp reaction, for given a good outturn ultimately present prices would certainly be too high. Until such good outturn is assured we certainly prefer to operate on the "Bull" side but at the same time we would not care to follow the advance at present prices and would recommend our friends who missed the market up to now to wait for a reaction in order to make purchases.

In response to higher advices from Home the Marwari bazar opened this morning firm at Rs. 570 for F G M G Broach April/May. At the opening on profit-taking the prices gave way to Rs. 568½. In sympathy with the steady advance in Oomra March, the prices improved to Rs. 574 which rate was quoted at 4 p.m. Whilst F G M G Broach July/August opened at Rs. 582½ and steadily advanced till Rs. 589. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 508 strong, and after going down by a rupee and a half steadily advanced to Rs. 516 on free buying by Marwari Bull operators and Japanese Houses. F G M G Bengal March opened nominally at Rs. 431 and advanced to Rs. 438. Whilst may opened at Rs. 435 nominal and went up to Rs. 446. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 575 for F G M G Broach April/May and on buying by Marwari jobbers the market advanced to Rs. 577. On selling at this level by Japanese Houses the prices gave way and the market closed at Rs. 573½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Friday and Saturday.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—
Fine M. G Oomra Berar 200 bales.
Fine M G Central Provinces No. 1 100 bales.
F G M G Bengal 300 bales.
Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—
Fine M G Oomra Berar 1,200 bales.
Fine M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 300 bales.
Fine M G Central Provinces No. 2 1,200 bales.
F G M G Bengal 300 bales.
Total 3,000 bales.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 5.

			Rs.
F G. Broach	April-May	—	573 1/2
F. G. Mr. G. Broach	July-Aug,	—	589
F. G. Bengal	March	—	437
F G. Bengal	May	—	445
Fine Oomra	March	—	514

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	—	590
F. G. Broach	July-Aug,	—	575
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	—	437
F. G. Bengal	May	—	444
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	—	515
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	—	579

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 5

Description	Super-fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	472	457	437	422
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	535	520	505	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	565	550	535	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	550	535	520	—

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 15 to 17 points up.

We have received the following cables dated the 2nd instant from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

3.15 P. M.

"Believe New York. May delivery strongly held, therefore think it unsafe to be short."

5.10 P.M.

"World's spinners taking heavy. Exports America practically same as last season this date. South spot situation very strong. Crop accounts favourable, but if they become unfavourable might cause trade and large speculative short covering, with sharp advance in October delivery. Advise buying on any good break anticipating moderate profits. Advise buying at this level July Egyptian."

8.45 P.M.

"Scattered buying on strength of New York. Manchester reports read better. New York, Commission Houses and trade buying absorbed some long liquidation. Market without any special feature."

Regarding the New York market of 3rd Instant Messrs Weld & Co., Liverpool state as below:—

"Trade, foreign and Commission Houses buying easily absorbing long liquidation."

COTTON STATISTICS.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bombay, 5th March, Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-22
Receipts for the week ending 1st March 23	154,675	63,404
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 1st March. 1923	2,079,462	19,24,505
Shipments for the week ending 1st March-1923 Europe	11.720	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	33,136	— —
Total	44,856	
Afloat in harbour Europe	33,784	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	39,141	
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 1st March 1923. Europe	4,22,732	3,13,719
,, China, Japan & Coast Ports	10,41,053	921,724
Total	1,463,785	1,235,443
Total Exports by rail from 1st September 1922 to 1st March 1923		Bales. 54,343
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 1st March 1923		9,36,469

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Mar. 5th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 6 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Baiti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8303	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb	—
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 8 0
Satin:—	
Century per lb.	1 8 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 9
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 6
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 9
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Mar. 1923

Cotton	23,870 Bales
Wheat	11,421 Qrtrs
Linseed	8,441 ,,
Rapeseed	1,941 ,,
Gingellyseed	15.06 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts	1,.97 ,,
Castorseed	1,769 ,,
Rice	1,178 ,,
Myrabollams	2,604 ,,
Cottonseed	9,458 ,,
Mowraseed	259 ,,
Gram	401 ,,
Jawar	1, 15 ,,
Masur	184 ,,
Barley	Nil ,,
Bajra	397 ,,
Coal	Nill Tons.

2 Days Total.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th Mar. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/8
Bank Demand	1-4 3/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3,8
Fcs Demand	505
American Dollars	306
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	239
Japan	153
Singapore	175 1/2

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 5th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 8 0
Teaseed, White 33-35	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	14 12 0
Teaseed, Gajar 80-20	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teaseed Black	69 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	15 0 0
Mowraseed	7 13 6	8 1 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	61 0 0	12 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 8 0	5 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 5 6
Linseed May	13 3 3

Forward rates are unchanged on account of Marwari Bazar is closed for holy holidays.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 5.

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	24-12-9
Bars gold forward	24-12-9
Bars gold 2nd settlement	24-13-3
Bars silver ready	80-11-0
Bars silver 1st settlement	80-12-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	81-3-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4 1/8
Bank's selling D D	1/4 5/32
On London—	
Bank's selling T T.	1/4 5/32
Bank's selling D D.	1/4 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A.	1/4 11/32
Bank's buying T T.	1/4 7/32
Bank's buying D D.	1/4 1/4
Tone of Exchange:—Steady.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	507
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	547
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	537
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	152
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	147 1/2
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	172
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	239
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	175 1/2
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	316
London gold ready, sh.	87-9
London silver ready, d.	31-11
London silver forward, d.	31-8

Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady, India bought, small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.70 5/8
French Exchange—Frcs.	77.40
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	25.10
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	88.30
Italian Exchange—Liras	97.70
German Exchange—Marks	109,000
Prague Exchange—Krons	—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	50
5 per cent War Loan	84
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	78
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	100/14
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	100/8
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	101
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	104
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	68
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	95
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	68
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49,	95
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1930	68

The Share Market is closed to-day.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Mar. 5.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	570	—	562-8	565
Colaba	—	—	—	1800
Crescent	387-8	—	387-8	371-4
Kohinoor	1730	—	1629	1635
Nagpore Ordy.	3025	—	2860	2915
New Great	575	—	555	565
Pearl	782-8	—	747-8	757-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	795
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	800
Bombay Dyeing	1125	—	1005	1025
Sir Shapoorji	195	—	187-8	188-12
Simplex	495	—	460	467-8
Swan	—	—	—	815
Swadeshi	3180	—	3030	3040
Century	610	—	585	592-8
Alcock	—	—	—	370
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	180
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	175
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	900
Tata Steel Defd.	147-8-0	—	—	132-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	45
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24-8
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	132-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	142-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	103-12-0	—	102-8	103-12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25-8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	31

COMPANY MEETINGS.

PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

The Eighteenth Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday at No. 143 Esplanade Roar, Sir Sassoon David presiding. The Directors' report was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated.

The Directors beg to lay before you the Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1922. The Accounts show a net working profit of Rs 19,04,382-2-6.

Add—to this the amount of unexpended portion out of the sum brought over from last year's account after paying Income and Super Tax Rs. 1,25,965-11-2; Rs. 20,30,347-13-8.

Less—Amount declared as Ad-interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1922 at Rs. 65/- per Share Rs. 5,20,000.

Amount available for disposal Rs. 15,10,347-13-8, which, your Directors recommend, may be dealt with as under:—

To Dividend at the rate of Rs. 75/- per share free of Income Tax, making in all Rs. 140/- per share for the year Rs. 6 00,000.

To Depreciation:—On Building Rs. 20,000; on Machinery Rs. 1,00,000; to Bonus to Staff Rs. 15,000; to Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00,000; to Carry forward to next year's account to meet taxes on income etc. Rs. 4,75,347-13-8; Total Rs. 15,10,347-13-8.

GOBHAI KARANJIA, LTD.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of Gobhai Karanjia Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company when the directors' report for the period ending 20th Octber 1922 was adopted. The report states that owing to world-wide depression of trade, the year under review was very unfavourable for business and several special factors still more hampered the progress of the Company's business viz (1) boycott of foreign goods; (2) increase in import duty and (3) the failure of several big concerns. It was thus one of the most critical years which the silk business had ever passed through, nevertheless the Company has made during the year a nett profit of Rs. 2 25,329-7-7, (ater having fully written off the Bad Debts,) to which adding the balance brought forward from the previous accounts viz. Rs. 7,719-4-0, the amount available for distribution is Rs. 2 33,648-11-7 which your Directors propose to appropriate as under:—To write off against Good-will Rs. 60,000 To provide for payment of Income-Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 32,000, They recommend payment of Dividend of Rs. 2-8-0 per share (free of Income-Tax) this will absorb Rs. 125,000 To pay by way of Scarcity allowance to staff Rs. 5.000, leaving a balance to be carried forward to next acounts Rs. 11,048-11-7.

The report was adopted. A divident of Rs. 2-8-0 per share free of Income-Tax for the period ending 20th October 1922 was declared.

Mr. Dindhaw D. Romer was re-elected a Director.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

An informal meeeting of the shareholders of the Company was held in the Company's office on the 4th instant to consider ways and means to secure a fair distribution of shares.

It was decided that all the shareholders will be considered *ipso facto* members of the Exchange, and that all non-members will hvae to pay an annual fee of about Rs. 200/- in order to be allowed to do any business in the Exchange-Hall. To give a final opportunity to the dealers in bullion who have not still subscribed any share, and in order to secure a wide distribution of the remaining 25 shares, it was decided to keep the subscription list open till 7-3-23, when it will be finally closed.

Some misunderstanding having arisen regarding the objects of the Company, we have to explain that the primary objects of the Company is to provide a suitable building for and to regulate Bullion business, and generally to do such things as will remove the uncertainties and difficulties in the business and to place it on a sounder basis.

EXPORT.

March 5.

S S Caledonia for London:—3 cwts ivory, B Esmail.

S S Devanha for London:—30 cwts cardamums, R S Tara; 22 cwts tishmaws, R Dhanji; 202 cwts dry ginger, S Laiji; 36 cwts Indian chutney, N K Jussawalla; 20 bales goat skin, Mayer Nissim; 9 bundles lamb skin, 9 bundles woollen carpets, J S Navag; 18000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 26 bundles fox skin, Mia Md. S Saval; 5 bales goat skin, E A Rohomon; 43 bundles lamb skin, Mia Md. S Saval; 37 bundles lamb skin, 22 bundles woollen carpets, M Mubin; 54 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping 40 bales cow hides, L Tharia; 11 bales cow hides, G Suchidina.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw, Mayer Nissim; 25 bales wool F P, F F Campbell.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—276 bales Indian cotton raw, 150 bales African cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Nagpore for Liverpool:—847 cwts mowra seed, E D Sassoon.

S S City of Nagpore for Marseilles:—2200 cwts poppy seed, 1568 cwts mowra seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—600 cwts myrabolams, M B Kaisha; 130 bales country cotton fly, B Kursondas; 616 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 2 bales Indian cotton raw, Y A Begbie; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, K Visram.

S S Freinfels for Antwerp:—160 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Freinfels for Ghent:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Freinfels for Genoa:—152 bales Indian cotton raw, Sangley and Co; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Antwerp:—2400 cwts mustard seed, 305 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Barcelona:—1900 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 150 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Havre:—200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Anglo-Egyptian for Ghent:—550 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Nile for New York:—4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts dry chillies, C Jivanlal; 60 cwts gum karaya, J Paramanand; 26 cwts niger seed, Amin and Sons; 5 bales cow hides, The W I Tanneries; 400 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts myrabolams, B Damji; 400 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenardle for Dunkirk:—33/ bales Indian cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Kobe:—300 bales Indian cotton raw, T M K Kaisha; 1900 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1300 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 432 bales Indian cotton raw, Suzuki and Co.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Osaka:—1100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—1650 cwts Colombo roots E S Abdulkarim.

S S Moji Maru for Yokohama:—4 cwts ivory, B Esmail.

IMPORTS.

S S Ridderkerk from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon:—67 casks sulphate of iron, 143 drums chloride of magnesium, 32 kegs sulphate of aluminium, 100 casks alum of potash, 200 drums sodium sulphate, 200 kegs copper sulphate, 20 cases Chinese blue, 20 cases lamps, 56 cases toys, 100 cases beer, 25 cases slate pencils, 20 cases playing cards, 200 kegs minium red, 41 bales paper, 140 cases hurricane lamps.

From Rotterdam:—477 bales strak boards, 926 cases cheese, 120 casks China clay, 20 cases paint, 30 cases dry green earth colour, 1445 bags farine, 200 bales Dutch farina, 25 bales Dutch dextrine, 50 bales Dutch chicory, 140 bags dextrine, 52 bales paper, 14 bales printing paper, 187 bales writing paper, 10 cases Edan cheese, 50 cases beer, 10 cases wine, 300 kegs dyes paste, 250 cases condensed milk, 500 bags sulphate of aluminia.

From Karachi:—1122 bags flour, 49 bags raisins, 20 bags rice.

S S Truth from London, Agents M Mackenzie:—40 cases toilet soap, 57 cases ink, 25 cases gripe water, 99 cases boot polish, 74 cases oil varnish, 27 cases sauce, 3686 kegs paint, 42 cases castor oil, 60 cases paint oil, 20 cases salt. 33 cases Epsom salt, 15 cases barley, 150 cases sanitary fluid, 27 cases photo plates, 500 casks cement, 130 cases vinegar, 41 bales 23 cases paper,, 193 bales old newspaper. 20 cases preserves, 50 cases candles, 50 cases cigarettes, 2736 barrels asphalt, 10 cases brandy, 18 cases sherry, 25 barrels grapes. 15 barrels chestnuts, 300 kegs white lead 70 kegs red lead, 21 cases dry colour, 10 cases quinine, 12 cases port wine, 76 cases gin, 54 cases win. 50 cases cartridges, 50 cases ale 50 cases fruit salt, 32 cases plumbago.

S S Golenda from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—84580 bags rice, 386 cases cutch 2891 cases candles, 204 bars pig lead, 30 bags orpiments, 125 bundles old gunnies, 1974 pieces teak deck planks, 2472 pieces 2499 bundles teak scantlings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.

Kondekerk, Vietstra, Rotterdam.
Kiderpore, Lawnshend, Cardiff.
Rangoon Maru, Dote, Kobe.
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
City of Yokohama, Nilson, Liverpool.
Sangola, Studdert, Java.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.

City of Karachi, McArthur, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Shustar for Singapore.

S S Rangoon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Rangoon Maru, 3637 tons, Captain K Dote, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain T A Goodbody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S City of Yokohama:—The City Line steamer City of Yokohama, 4720 tons, Captain C Nilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Sangola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sangla, 3348 tons, Captain F C Studdert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3575 tons, Captain J McArthur, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, March 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

6hed.

1 Ct Yokohama, 4720, M'Goa, 10/3, K N & Co.
2 China, 4161, London, 17/3, M M & Co.
3 City of Nagpur, 6289, K'chi, 10/3, K N & Co.
4 Sturmfels, 3430, K'chi, 16/3, Graham & Co.
5 Devanha 4785, London, 10/3, M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 7/3 Graham & Co.,
7 Frienfels, 3741, N.F., 10/3, Graham & Co.
10 Nile 5240, New York 6/3 Volkart Bros.
11 Anglo-Egyptian 4640 Barcelona N.F. Graham and Co.
15 Nurtureton 4485, Hull, N.F., S. S. N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

P Indo Maru 3559 Kobe, N.F., O E Kaisha.
3 Bankura, 1905, G Ports, 15/3, M M & Co.
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 7/3 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Cranfield, 3213 N.F., 10/3 M M Co.
12 & 13 Shushtar 1718, P. Gulf, N.F. H. S. Shushtary & Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

A Ariosto 2768 K'chi, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
A Mitsuki Maru, 2713, Kobe, N.F., N Y Kaisha.
B Orina 3525, Calcutta, 10/3, M M & Co.
F Gogra, 3151, K'chi, N.F., M M & Co.
G Warora, 1336, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
K Kura 1521 P. Gulf, 5/3, S Wallace & Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716 C Ports, 2/3, J. Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia due about 9th March P and O Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (due about 11th March) Agent M M and Co.
Mulbera (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 6th March, Agent Graham Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun due about 8th March Agent J F Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Cressby Hall (not fixed). Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed). Agent M M & Co.
Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Marienfels due about 10th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Drachenfels due about 12th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Hemland due about 9th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Asia due about 20th March, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L & Co.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 7th March Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 14th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore due about 29th March, Agent Graham Co.
Arcturus due about 26th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.
Kabun Maru due about 7th March Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 2nd April Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru due about 4th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April, Agent P. and O. Co.
Querimba (not fixed), Agent P and O. Co,

FROM DURBAN ETC.

Karagola due about 11th March, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B S N Co
Karoa due about 8th April, Agent M M Co.

PATHAN MENACE.

SCHEME FOR TUBE RAILWAYS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, presiding.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved.

"That with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 6255, dated the 16th October 1922, approving of the Medical Releif Committee's report regarding a proposal for training Indian Midwives in Municipal Maternity Homes the Commissioner be requested to reserve two stipends every year for backward classes if candidates are available with a view to encouraging women of those classes to learn midwifery and nursing.

Dr. Viegas said it was the duty of the Corporation to encourage the backward classes as there was great mortality among them, owing to ignorance. This was passed.

PATHAN MENACE.

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved:—"That in continuation of Corporation Resolution No. 4394, dated the 21st August 1922, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the two cases of daring dacoities, one committed at Naigaum Cross Road and the other at Haji Bunder, Sewree, and to the numerous cases of robberies too frequently committed in the northern portion of the City which is not protected at all by any Police Force worth the name, and to ascertain from him and inform the Corporation of the measures taken by him to place the localities under the protection of adequate Police Force, particularly Armed Police, so as to prevent the occurrence of such dacoities, robberies and thefts."

Mr. Parelker said although the population of the city had increased but the number of police had not increased accordingly, with the result that Pathans and others committed dacoities. Especially in the northern parts of the Island the Pathans often committed dacoities. They came in victorias at night armed and did what they liked without any hindrance.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand said silver, currency, and other valuable commodity were always being moved about in the city and if such dacoities took place, it would be dangerous to take valuables from one place to another. He did not know why the Pathans were allowed to come to this part of India and terrorise the poor citizens. If nothing was done now, he was afraid the condition would get worse.

The proposition was adopted.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether the location of the Kutchra Depot at Bapty Road, allowing more than 200 dust-bin carts to remain full in close vicinity of houses in different wards for almost 24 hours, and the large open drain at Tardeo extending for about a mile, pollute the atmosphere of the localities in which they are situated.

If the localities in question are polluted, what measures does he propose in the interests of the health of the City to remedy the evils."

He said such an insanitary condition did not reflect any credit on the city.

Mr. Parelker seconded.

The Commissioner said they had another lecture from Dr. Master on Bapty Road, etc. The depot was clear after 2 p.m. Two clearances were made daily and sometimes three. The Corporation had already given instructions to cover up the open drain, but they could not afford to spend large sums of money when they were having large drainage schemes in contemplation, and until the new scheme was approved, they could not go on spending money on the drain.

The proposition was lost.

The following proposition moved by Mr. J. B. Boman Behram was adopted:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether in view of the great hardship and cruelty suffered by bullocks and horses at the hands of fairriers who are not skilled in the art of shoeing them, it is desirable for the Municipality to obtain powers to control the profession of farriers, so that no person shall be able to carry on that profession except under and in conformity with the terms and conditions of a license to be granted by the Commissioner, the license being then issued to only those persons who on examination may be found to be qualified to practise the profession.'

Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Lalji moved the following proposition which was adopted:—"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the death, on the 22nd November 1922, of Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, who, as a member of the Corporation for 11 years and generally as a public spirited energetic and fairminded citizen rendered useful services to the City. 2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.'

TUBE RAILWAYS.

Dr. Viegas moved:—"That with a view to taking some practical steps at an early date towards launching a scheme for the railways the Municipal Commissioner be requested to put himself in communication first with the two Railway Companies through Government and failing them with outside agencies who might possibly undertake the construction of tube railways with a view to improve the existing transit facilities in the City. 2. That the Commissioner be requested to offer them all facilities and concessions which this Municipality is in a position to offer, subject to the final approval of the Corporation and to invite their proposals for undertaking a scheme and work it at their own expense."

Dr. Viegas said transit facilities in the city fell far short of their greatness or commercial importance. This proposition of his would not cost them a single pice, as they would have to approach some company to build a railway. The proposition was only for an enquiry and not for taking up the work all at once.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said at present they were at the mercy of a single tramway company and it was necessary to have some other sort of transit facilities. It would take some years to get all the necessary information and it was high time that they should take up the question at once.

The proposition was adopted.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION GRANTS.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the Schools Committee's remarks on a letter from Government (Educational Department) regarding proposals for a revised system of grants-in-aid to primary schools in Bombay City be approved and that the President be requested to address Government accordingly.

He said this was a case again of Government shirking their responsibilities. They had promised half the cost and for one reason or another they were now trying to shirk their responsibilities. On their promise the Corporation had introduced compulsory primary education in F and G. Wards, and now Government said they were not going to pay particular charges. This will make the Corporation more cautious in future in addressing letters to Government.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconding said that they had increasing evidence that the Government of Bombay (in the Transferred Departments) was a very slippery customer and that the Government was treating education with step-motherly affection. Government did not want to pay particular charges, because they thought they were not necessary. But Government were spending large sums of money on other useless things and he could not understand their objection to spending Rs. 5,000 on school inspection; for without proper inspection education could not go on.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla thought that retrenchment was being made in the wrong direction. The work of inspecting the schools should remain with the Corporation whether Government paid the charges or not.

Dr. M. C. Javle also spoke.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the attitude of Government was not at all creditable to them, and if Government did not take the responsibility, the Corporation would have to take it. It was ridiculous that a Minister who was pledged to spread education in this country, should have objected to pay the promised contribution, while Government had enough money to pay Rs. 5,000 to the Minister month after month. Could not the Government again cut down the expenditure on the Governor's body guard, which was quite unnecessary? He moved an amendment asking Government to pay the promised contribution this year.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned.

SIR EBRAHIM'S SUCCESSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The Rt. Hon. Mr. Amir Ali is not the only one who has expressed his wonder at the British attitude of late towards the Muslims. The dumb millions of Mahommedans, of India at least have also begun to view this temprament of the British with similar apprehension. Mr. Amir Ali writing in the Edinburgh Review on Khilafat writes, "British policy towards the Muslim races has, written recent years, been an enigma. "By fostering good-will and the old trust she (England) could have linked up with her all the flowers of Islam from Egypt to China." "The opportunity lost by England has been seized by France who now fills the role of England as the interpreter of Muslim sentiment." The Muslims of India particularly believe in every word so truly expressed by Mr. Amir Ali, Sir Valantine Chirol's resentment given vent to in the London "Times", at the commitments of H. E. Lord Reading in his pro-Turkish pronouncements is a further proof of Mr. Amir Ali's pertinent remarks.

We have however also to bear in mind and consider on the other hand the paradox of Lord Curzon's claim, on behalf of England's Muslim subjects—and more particularly the Indian Muslims—on the *treasures* removed by Turkey, the Hijaz railway etc. Here in India again we cannot forget the professions of sympathy for Muslim sentiments often made by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. And yet again the Muslim has to get back and pause to think over the psychology of the hot rumour on the tongue of almost every one that Sir Ibrahim's successor is after all not going to be a Muslim—a question on which, you know, Muslim sentiment in the Presidency is very much exercised. Is it possible to imagine that here in India too the Muslims would be given cause to suspect Government intentions?—Yours, etc.,

NOOR MAHOMED KADER SHAIK.

Bombay, March 1.

NOMINATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL CO-OPTION.

We regret that owing to an oversight, the Nomination Day for Cooption of Municipal Councillors was shown under "To-day" in the Engagements column of our Monday issue. The date fixed for the nomination of candidates for co-option is the 14th March 1923, and the Polling will take place at the Corporation Hall on Monday, the 19th instant between 3 and 5 p.m. Nomination Papers will be issued to *bona fide* candidates from the 7th to 13th March both days inclusive.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 5.

The fresh western disturbance is well marked and is crossing the Frontier. Parachibar reports quarter of an inch of rain. Light rain has fallen also at few stations in Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and the Hills of South Madras. Temperature is high in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Extension in North-west Frontier Province and into Baluchistan and North Punjab.

MAHATMA AND INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, a lecture on "Indian Emigration" was delivered by Rev. C. F. Andrews in the Hira Baug Hall, on Saturday evening, when Dr. M. V. Velkar presided.

Mr. Andrews in tracing the past history of Indian emigration, said that the Government of India first started recruiting men and women from India as indentured labourers, firstly for Mauritius and then for other parts of the British Empire like Fiji, South Africa, etc. No voice was then raised against the recruitment, but it was raised vehemently afterwards when a new law was passed in the Colony of South Africa to the effect that the Indian Emigrants must pay a £ 3 tax per each man, woman and child over 12 years of age. The Colonial Government was requested to abolish this tax but it would not do so, and consequently another agitation was set a-foot against the taxation culminating in Mahatma Gandhi taking the lead in the agitation and expressing his determination to start Passive Resistance, which was eventually brought into existence. Many people went to jail with the result that at last General Smuts asked Mahatmaji to come to a settlement and the settlement was arrived at. The Mahatmaji was working in this campaign of Passive Resistance so hard for the sake of his brother emigrants that although he had in the meanwhile received a telegram from his wife about her serious illness and asking him immediately to return home and see her, he said to those around him "Let me first finish my duty. Let me see my brethren free and then I will go to see my wife." It was in this spirit, proceeded Mr. Andrews, that the abovenamed settlement was reached, the £3 tax was abolished and everyone was set free.

But later on came a new system of recruitment whereby the indentured labour would be recruited for a period of ten years instead of the old idea of 5. When this scheme was published in the papers, a new agitation was started in the country and Mahatmaji vowed that if the system was not given up in a few days, he would again start passive resistance, would go on board the ships and prevent people from embarking. Hence, he was sent for by Lord Chelmsford to see him in Delhi and as a consequence of the interview his lordship issued an order abolishing the new system. At the end of 1919 the whole system regarding indentured labour for the Colonies was finally abolished in India and everyone of the emigrants became free.

Referring to the recent resolution unanimously passed by the European population in South Africa to restrict Indian immigration in future, Mr. Andrews said that if the Indians were excluded from Africa to-day, they would, most probably, be excluded from Australia, New Zealand and Canada to-morrow, and he asked the Indians to see that this consummation did not take place in the future.

GENL. SALMOND VISITS NAJAF.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Bagdad.—General Salmond, with several members of his staff, paid visit, last week, to the holy city of Najaf, the journey from Bagdad being accomplished with seven aeroplanes. In the course of an address to a representative gathering of Church leaders and Shaiks who welcomed him, he said he had heard with amusement the rumours that Turkish aeroplanes were in the air with Turkish forces, a few marches out from Mosul. He declared that not a single Turkish aeroplane had been seen or heard of and not a single Turkish soldier on the frontier had moved a step nearer Mosul.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

The Market opened after holidays without activity owing to the accumulation of orders being limited. On the reports of a better Hessian trade and appreciation in the rates Howrah and Clive registered some rise in the values with a better undertone for the rest of this section. Cottons remained steady for both Dunbar and Keshoram. The Coal group had a few deals without much alteration in rates. Tea and Miscellaneous attracted few deals without much alteration in rates. Tea and Miscellaneous attracted few buyers and the list was restricted to the usual stocks. Rutena advanced slightly. War bonds continue in request and commanded ready sales. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 58-12, 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 83/15, 5 per cent War Loan 1945-55 96/8, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 101/2, 6 per cent 1927 100/10, Do. 1930 100/14.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla ordinary 110, Imperial Bank fully paid 1275, Tata Industrial Bank 8-12 discount.

Railways:—Mayurbhunj Railway 40, Cotton Dunbar 245, Keshoram 6/14.

Jute:—Barnagore 115, Benjamin 4/13 discount, Birla and Clive 34/8, Howrah 42/8, Kanknarrah 437/8, Kinnison ordinary 894/8, Lansdown 301, Orient 174, Reliance 48/2.

Coal:—Baruboni 15/4, Bengal 776, Bhalgora 13, Bokaro Ramgur 36-8; Burrakur 36/10, Gopalichuck 9/6, Industry 15/8, Nazira 8, New Beerbhoom 3, New Kendra 10/12, Raneegunge 54/4, Samal Kendra 14/8, Samal Ramnagar 7/10, Sendra 19/4, Standard 72, Telcher 8/8.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 4/2, Eastern Paint 3, Bengal Brass annas 8, Britannia Engineering 4/4, Hume Pipe as. 14, Indian Iron and Steel 57, Tosh Engineering 3/8, Behar Tannery 3/10. B. I. Corporation ordinary 8/6, Burma Finance and Mining 2/8, Fairbank Lawson 4, Indo-Burma Tin 5/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and three sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and seven thirty-two pence.

N. I. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

EUROPEANS BEAT HINDUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 4.

With overnight's score of 215 for 7 wickets the Europeans continued their 2nd innings to-day but could not do much, the whole team being disposed of for a total of 227 runs.

The Hidus then started their second innings and though the playing was slightly better than on the previous day they could not score more than 98 runs. Thus Europeans won the match comfortably by 296 runs.

The finals will now be played to-morrow between Mahomedans and Europeans.

MEERUT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, March 5.

THE HAPUR PLATE.—Distance 2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

Mr Pine's EASTER HOLIDAY, 9-0, Harroway	1
Capt G B Barker's ST. BEE, 10-6, Lyons	2
Mr S E Homep's THE POACHER, 10-11, Capt Plunkett	3

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 25.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr G N Wadia's KINTAIL, 8-9, Lyons	1
Mr W I Leetham's CHATTY BIT, 8-7, Bond	2
Mr Gujadhar's MAHARANI, 8-0, McQuade	3
Mr Ahmad Hazamy's CAHIR LASS, 9-1, Raymond	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr H N Weber's RATHAVE, 11-12, Owner	1
Maj G Fonder's MIDDLETON, 10-8, Capt Barker	2
Maj T Burridge's ARGENT, 9-12, Capt Bernard	3
Maj Lucas' HANEGYAN, 9-7, Owner	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Messrs M C Patel and T Harrison's STEEL BLUE, 10-3, Easton	1
Raja Sripal Sing and Koer Rajandra Sing's SARFARAZ, 10-3, Harroway	2
Mr C N Wadia's THE KNUT, 8-4, Hoyt	3
Mr Vernon's SUGAR CANE, 10-3, Harrison	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE TIKRA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Abdulmana's FIRJAH, 9-11, Raymond	1
Hakim Md. Mian's RANGOON, 7-9, Harrison	2
Maharaja of Dhar's DHOLPUR, 8-3, Bona	3
Mrs Balbirsingh's TAISEER, 7-2, Hoyt	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A Templeman's VAUCLERE, 9-0, Buckley	1
Capt C B Farrar's PHALERIAN, 7-0, Hoyt	2
Capt C B Farrar's STORTHING, 9-12, Lyons	3
Mr A C Thomas' GOLDEN MEMORY, 8-10, Bona	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's LOOKMAAN, 10-2, McQuade	1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's MODEL, 10-4, Raymond	2
Syed Munjoo and Mr Jaffar Hosain's BOLTAWAY, 7-10, Bona	3
Mr B N Bhargawa's NOOWAR, 9-2, Abdul Wahid	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 8.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY CONCERT.

It must be frankly admitted that the size of the audience at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday night was rather disappointing, the occasion being the Fourteenth Concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra. It was certainly not the fault of Mr. Edward Behr, the conductor. He offered a very attractive programme and once again the orchestra responded splendidly, every item being greatly appreciated by those present. The concert opened with the overture "Coriolan" by Beethoven, a very impressive work of the chief incidents in the life of Coriolanus, the opening theme being characteristic of his strength, love of power and ruthlessness. In the second theme we hear the beautiful appealing music full of grace and tenderness as his womenfolk exhort him to be more generous and merciful, and finally the spirit of self-sacrifice as the great man dies by his own hand. There followed "Traume" (Dreams) from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" with its delightful harmonies and simplicity. Then came three movements of Beethoven's "Symphony No. 4." B flat. The first movement "Adagio leading to Allegro Vivace" being full of brightness in themes and rhythms in which the wood wind play an important part with the drums breaking through into prominence. The third movement "Allegro Vivace" contains many delightful contrasts in rhythms and moods while the fourth movement "Allegro ma non troppo" develops a brightness of almost boisterous jollity containing many delightful surprises until the movement suddenly closes with short chords by the whole orchestra. A plaintive note of sadness dominates "Zorohayda," a legend for orchestra by Svendsen, depicting solitude and grief with an occasional outburst of joy giving some beautiful scoring for the strings. The concert concluded with two Slavonic dances by Dvorak each characteristic of the national dance tunes and rhythms of Bohemia.

WEST END CINEMA.

THE DANGEROUS LITTLE DEMON.

The West End Cinema has once again reverted to a picture programme and this week a sparkling drama "The Dangerous Little Demon," featuring lovable Mary Prevost, is being exhibited. The wayward daughter of a millionaire she led a butterfly life, surrounded by a host of admirers, among whom was a wealthy young neighbour, Gary McVeigh, who played "big brother" to her. The Little Demon was not altogether hare-brained, she dexterously avoided the pit-falls of life. She wanted to reform and when her father's level-head ed young secretary proposes to her she accepts him. Gary is left out in the cold. Then troubles beset her father, financial ruin hovers over him. Her lover fearing poverty jilts her. Then we get an insight into the real character of the Little Demon. She turns once again to her now-disconsolate "big brother," and, with his aid and her own resourcefulness, they manage to retrieve her father's fortunes. An uproarrious comic "Hello Mars" is included in the programme.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

4 MONTHS' R. I. FOR DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Kharaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Savant charged Abdul Kaddar, a servant in the employ of Escofalli Haji Mahommed, a landlord, with theft of Rs. 450 in Government currency notes on the 10th of February last.

The complainant's story was that on the day in question when he returned in the evening from the Commercial School he found that the drawer of his desk was broken up and Rs. 450 were missing. Another servant of his informed him that the accused was not in the house. Thereupon, he reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused at Ajmere.

The accused in his statement admitted having stolen only Rs. 175 which he misappropriated at Ajmere.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for four months.

REPORTED THEFT OF RS. 2,700.

Mr. M. Michael, an accountant, temporarily residing in a room in the Punjabi Hotel, Sitaram Building, has made a report to the police that leaving his box in his room at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday last, he went to have his dinner. When he returned to the room at 8-45 he missed the box which contained currency notes for Rs. 2,700. Two Madrasees staying in the same room have also disappeared.

HINDU GIRL'S DEATH FROM MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Rewbai, a Hindu girl, aged eight years, residing in Jaiphal Wady, Forjett Street, while chasing a boy of her age in play, ran against the right front mudguard of motor car No. 9994, which came up from Gowalia Tank, and was knocked down at 3 p.m. on the 4th instant. The car did not pass over her, but stopped immediately. Rewbai was picked up and removed in the same car to the J. J. Hospital where, on arrival, she was found dead. Her body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by Mr. King, the Coroner, yesterday morning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the liver due to her having dashed against a motor car accidentally, whilst running across the road.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT FAILS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Barodia charged Haji Dawood Haji Ismail with assaulting Mr. Waman Chintaman Taskar, Inspector of Income Tax, in the discharge of his duty as a public servant on the 24th January at Masjid Bunder Road.

The facts of the case have already been published in the "Bombay Chronicle."

The accused in his statement said he carried on business in cut pieces in partnership with his brother in the name and style of Haji Isa Haji Dawood and Company at 128, Masjid Bunder Road. His father had absolutely no concern in the shop. He (the accused) purchased the shop from the Trustees of Ali Mahommed Noormahommed and Company for Rs. 2,000 on 1st August, 1922. On the day in question a servant of his informed him that some people had come to the shop. Therefore, he went to the shop and saw about five men in the shop. He was told that they had come to execute warrants. He stated on seeing the warrants that they were not issued against him and that his father had absolutely no interest in the shop. He also drew their attention to the board which bore the name of [illegible] Isa Haji Dawood and Company. The [illegible] heed to Inspectors, however, did not pay any his explanation and proceeded to close door. When he protested he was roughly handled, violently seized and dragged out of his shop and assaulted on the road while being taken to the Police Station. It was entirely untrue that he assaulted the Inspectors or any public servant. He was entirely innocent and prayed that he might be discharged.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that the evidence for the prosecution as to the alleged assault by the accused was extremely conflicting and unsatisfactory. He could not accept the evidence of Tasker and Syed Sultanali because their demeanour in the witness-box did not impress him favourably. Taskar made attempts to exaggerate and prevaricated and he (the Magistrate) had, therefore, to warn him to be more accurate and truthful. Having regard, therefore, to the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence, his Worship ordered the accused to be discharged.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the Second Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association, held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society Hall, the report for the past year was adopted. The report, after tracing the origin and growth of the Association, goes on to say:—

During the time the Rent Act Committee was going on with the enquiry work in 1921 the Committee also organised a series of public lectures by Mr. R. B. Paymaster pointing out the defects in the existing Rent Act and urging certain amendments in favour of the tenants on the lines of the amended English Acts on the subject. These lectures have been printed by the Bombay Cooperative Housing Association.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

About the end of the year 1921 the question of the Municipal Franchise was agitating the minds of the tenant class in Bombay. The Municipal Corporation having passed the resolution that the Franchise should be given to the tenants paying a rent of Rs. 20 and above in spite of the suggestions made by the Government that it should be extended to the tenants paying rent upto Rs. 10, a protest was made by the Committee against the action of the Corporation. The Committee is glad to note that the Act passed by the Legislative Council did confer the franchise on the tenants paying rent upto Rs. 10.

AMENDMENT OF RENT ACTS.

The amendment of the Rent Restrictions Act having come before the Legislative Council in 1922 on the basis of the Report made by the Rent Act Committee, the committee communicated its views and suggestions on the proposed amendments not only to the Council but also to some of the members of the Council personally. These efforts had some effect on the amendment Act, though not to the extent desired by the Committee.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended the annual "At Home" of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana at Kennedy Sea Face on Monday afternoon.

Her Excellency presided at a meeting of the Red-Cross Week Finance Committee on Monday evening.

Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Bidya of Siam arrived at Government House on Monday.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, on Monday.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended Taj Begum's Wedding at Dongarsi Road on Sunday afternoon.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Lieut: Colonel C. F. Hunter and Mr. Purdey have left the Government House Bombay.

Mr. Laird has arrived at Government House, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture on "Bhagwan Buddha", under auspices of Buddha Society, by Swami Sharvanada, Marwadi Vidyalaia, 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta's lecture on the Bombay Municipality, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Second of the series of lectures by Prof. K. T. Shah on "The World Exchange Problems", New University Buildings, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7.

Annual general meeting of the Bombay Infant Welfare Society, Opera House, 6 p.m., H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd to preside.

Third of the series of lectures by Prof. K. T. Shah on "The World Exchange Problems", New University Buildings, 6 p.m.

The Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 123, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m.

The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting, Killick Building, Home Street, 4 p.m. and 4-5 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 9.

The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Dougall Road, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAR. 10.

S. S. "Devanha" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 15th Extra meeting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

SOUVENIR OF DEOLALI AND NASIK.

A manual in line with "Week-end trips around Bombay." Profusely illustrated on art paper. [Nusservanji and Son, Camp, Deolali, Re.1-8.]

THE AGA KHAN ALBUM.

A souvenir of H. H. the Aga Khan's third visit to Rangoon.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with mails from London of the 1st instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Khyber" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at noon on the 4th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Monday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday evening.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from London of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Swami Sharvananda, President of the Shri Rama Krishna Math, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"Teachings of Bhagvan Buddha." Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN SOCIAL LEAGUE.

In aid of the above league the members staged "Chandrahasa" on Saturday the 3rd instant at the Gaiety. The prominent feature of the play was the great moral conveyed in all the episodes, tinged with healthy Indian humour, which kept the audience laughing throughout.

The amateur actors played their respective parts so well and elicited the applause of the audience. Among the prominent characters Mr. Neelakanta Aiyer (Thushtabudhi) Mr. Vedaranyam (Chandrahasa) the hero, and Mr. Rajagopalan (Vishya), the heroine, deserve special mention.

During the interval Rao Bahadur V. Kalyana Semdram, the President of the League in a felicitious speech thanked the audience and gave a short account of the League and showed how that institution serves to unite all South Indians in Bombay.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

Preparations on a grand scale are being made for holding an All-India Khaddar Exhibition under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The floors of the Asoka Stores Buildings, Princess Street, are being utilised for this purpose. Exhibits, demonstration parties and manufacturers and consumers from all parts of India are going to be collected in one great market-fair from the 10th March to the 18th. Information should be sought from Secretaries, All-India Khadi Exhibition, Asoka Stores, Princess Street, Bombay.

All Khadibhandars in the country are invited specially to send in their statistics of 1921-1922 in order to enable the Exhibition authorities to place prominently before the public the actual progress made in Khaddar consumption.

STALLS FOR FRUITS AND WATER.

The public may kindly note that arrangements have been made to open stalls for the sale of fruits both fresh and dried as well as to supply fresh water for the convenience of the spectators on the Exhibition premises during the period it is open

DEMONSTRATIONS.

The following demonstration-parties have already engaged to come and show their art in its full process at the Exhibition.

Weaving of the cloth from Nander, Andhra, Behar, (weaving of Cocati and Tussore), Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, dyeing and printing artists, Assam silk workers from the breeding of worms to finished products.

DATES.

The Exhibition will be specially open only to those mentioned below on the days named against them:—(a) Schoolboys and students from 19-3-23 to 23-3-23.; (b) Members of the Depressed Classes on 24-3-23. (c) Members of the working classes on 25-3-23.

Four days have been reserved for ladies; one of these days specially a purdah day, when the whole Exhibition will be in charge of lady volunteers. Dates will be announced later on.

MAHATMAJI'S YARN.

The Satyagrahashram authorities have consented to exhibit yarn spun by Mahatmaji in the Yaroda prison during the course of the Exhibition.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A special prize competition for carding and spinning will be held under the auspices of the Exhibition on dates and conditions to be notified hereafter. Competitors will be given cotton only which they will have to card themselves, make into slieves and spin. The competition is divided into three sections, one for school-children, gentlemen and ladies each with the following prizes:—

School-children—Rs. 20, Rs. 10, Rs. 5.
Ladies—Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 50.
Gentlemen—Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 30.

These candidates, who know spinning but do not know carding, will be trained in carding classes to be specially opened by the Exhibition authorities. Such candidates should apply for admission at once.

BUSINESS MEN!

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The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V.P. Post if you cannot call.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1923) 3rd Edition.) This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9 Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. (1916) A book for Book-keepers. Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6-0.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 6, 1923.

OUT OF TOUCH WITH OPINION.

We received by the last mail a letter from an English friend of ours in which he expressed astonishment at the objections raised by some Indians to the cost of our special cables from Lausanne and Paris, when most Englishmen to whom he had shown his copies of "The Chronicle" regarded them as worth any amount of money. He went on to say: "There is one thing, however, which I think you might cut out. I don't know who your Oxford Correspondent is—He signs himself "B. O. W."—but he is evidently quite out of touch with English public opinion" B. O. W.—British Official Wireless—"evidently out of touch with English public opinion"! If that is so, then we are forced to ask ourselves with what public opinion is it in touch? It is supplied to us very cheap, whereas the kind of information which is in touch with public opinion everywhere—which likes the truth—costs a great deal of money and is liable to censorship upon occasion. We have spent a good deal of money on bringing to the notice of the Indian public—through our Paris cables—the real state of English public opinion as shown in the popular Press, while the British official agencies have been engaged in emphasising, as it seems to us, the utterances of journalists and public men, who are in fact unpopular and therefor "out of touch with English public opinion"—simply because they are offensive to the Indian and the Asiatic point of view. Our special cables ceased abruptly after the rupture of negociations at Lausanne, and all the news that reached us was from the standpoint of Lord Curzon, who at that very time was encountering something like a storm of execration from the popular Press in England and from public bodies of a democratic character. We have just received by post a copy of a cablegram sent to us on Feb. 8th. Our correspondent writes on Feb. 12th: "Last night the Post Office of Lausanne communicated to me the following official telegram received from Bombay 'No. 0198/8 Chronicle Bombay stopped objectionable.' Translated into English, the objectionable message runs as follows:—

Lausanne Feb. 8. 5 p.m.

"I had cabled that by the latest move England was seeking to arrogate to herself the role of France's protector, which was wounding the *amour propre* of certain clear-sighted French circles. In proportion as the shady (louche) manoeuvres of English diplomacy, especially during the last week, become known public opinion which for a moment was ready to accuse Turkey of an insincerity will see the danger clearly and will react against the policy of Curzon of which the evident object is to secure the effective collaboration of French forces in the new war which the British Government is trying to rekindle in the East. To-day it comes out that France was pushed to *intransigeance* by England who, in view of the concessions made by Turkey could not herself wreck (faire rater) the conclusion of peace, without compromising herself before British public opinion. After Curzon's hurried departure, Bompard agreed to the detachment of the economic clauses. After the arrival of the French delegate in Paris, Poincare asked London how the British Government regarded the situation, Ismet with the French and Italian delegates having decided to postpone the settlement of economic questions and to sign the clauses upon which agreement was established. The British Cabinet replied that it was unable to consent to sign the treaty without the economic clauses which should be settled at once and not postponed, thus refusing the arrangement accepted by France and Italy and putting the Turks in the position of having to accept or reject the draft treaty *en bloc*. To justify this Machiavellian policy and make the eventuality of war accepted by French opinion, the English propaganda is declaring that if the Turks refused to accede to injunctions it is because too often the Allies gave signs of weakness and disagreement, and that to make them change their attitude, mere words sufficing not, it would be necessary to act. The French daily paper "Le Matin" denounces the recrudescence of English propaganda, particularly in Greece and at Paris, in favour of a renewal of hostilities, to which a part of the British Cabinet appears favourable. "The plan", says 'Le Matin', "consists in making the Greek troops advance up to Chatalja while the British garrison would retire on the same line. During that time the Dardanelles would be solidly occupied on both shores and a formidable English squadron would menace Constantinople. Several Indian battalions would have landed at Basrah and would be directed on Mosul. On the other hand, with a view to influence French opinion, the English Press is making a great noise over Curzon's statement in which he pretends to have refused several times the offer of a separate peace with the object of safeguarding the unity of front by sacrificing selfish interests to the common interests of the Allies. Anyhow the Foreign Secretary is very careful not to say precisely by whom and when such offers were made to him. The object of the move is to prepare the ground so as to be able, in given circumstances, to ask France to forget her private interests which militate in favour of a rapprochement with Turkey, and consent to cooperate for the triumph of the common interests of the Allies, which, according to Curzon, demand the crushing of Turkey and her disappearance as a political factor in the East. These machinations, known at Angora, ought also to be unmasked before Indian public opinion. If blood is going to flow anew in the East, the responsibility will fall on those who applied all their talent to "saboter" the peace negociations. In spite of the official declaration which considers the Conference of Lausanne as merely suspended I think I can affirm that *de facto* it is closed; and that if the peaceful inclinations of France and Italy succeed in thwarting the warlike inclinations of England, and *pourparlers* are resumed, it will very probably not be at Lausanne."

We have nothing to say against the ban on such a message at such a time; but now, after the lapse of many days, we may remark that the accusations of Lord Curzon's policy therein contained have been made quite freely in the most widely read and loud-voiced section of the English Press; and that we may fairly claim, in view of the change of attitude which has been forced by public outcry on the British Government, that our news-service is more pro-British than that of the British Government which is "evidently quite out of touch with English public opinion."

THE AWAKENING.

The speeches of such confirmed Moderates as Mr. Sastri and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, during the debate in the Council of State on Indianisation in the Imperial Secretariat, show that disillusionment regarding official assurances of sympathy is steadily, if slowly, coming to them. The public have so long been assured by these pillars of Liberalism about the genuineness of the official anxiety to cooperate with Indians and to welcome the latter's cooperation, that it was with something like real surprise that they found these exemplars of cooperation ruefully declaring that few of the reiterated assurances of official sympathy had materialised in practice. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, than whom there is no greater loyalist and constitutionalist, went so far as to proclaim to the world that "there was no honesty or integrity in the Government" and that "sympathy" and "efficiency" were the two shiboleths used by the Government during the last two years whenever any question of Indiamisation was brought before them. Mr. Sastri, who is never tired of harping on the earnestness of present-day Indian officialdom in honouring the pledges embodied in the "Reforms" and who always appeals to his countrymen to understand the difficulties facing sympathetic officials in working the Reforms, also had to confess that he could no longer put his faith in official promises. He said: "I want that in only one matter, the hundred times iterated promises should be carried out and what does Mr. Crerar give? He offers another promise. He will excuse me if I refuse to accept his promise because I have had an abundance of promises from even higher authorities." No wonder that Mr. Crerar was shocked at the heresy of his non-official friends and had to mumble some hasty apology for the failure of Government to keep their promises. The fact that at present there should not be even one single Indian occupying a responsible post in the Imperial Secretariat and that during the last twenty years, not more than three Indians should have been appointed to such posts, is an eloquent commentary on the genuineness of bureaucratic assurances of sympathy towards the question of Indianisation of the services. It was a misfortune that Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Sastri should not have earlier seen through the bureaucratic professions and should have been instrumental in misleading their countrymen into blindly confiding in the official promises of sympathy. But it is gratifying that at last disillusionment is coming to them and they are no longer in a mood to put up with official camouflage. But they could have saved themselves the pain and humiliation of the disillusionment if they had assessed the Reforms at their true value from the very beginning. However, better late than never.

Notes of the Day

Anglo-Indian Press and the Salt Tax.

The callousness of the official attitude towards the additional hardship sought to be imposed by the enhanced salt duty is, as may be expected, also reflected in the pro-Official Anglo-Indian Press. The public do not expect to see any independence of criticism in this Press when official acts and measures are under discussion, but these journals might well have refrained from openly supporting such a patently iniquitous step as the enhancement of the Salt Tax. But these exponents of administrative policy, not resting content with dwelling on the difficulties facing the Finance Member and apologising for the necessity of imposing some sort of taxation, actually go the length of justifying the Salt Tax. "The Pioneer" characterises the hundred per cent. enhancement of the tax as a "small increase of taxation!" On the other hand the journal deprecates any curtailment the bloated military expenditure of the country. When such is the sense of proportion and sense of responsibility to the public weal inspiring these journals, it is hopeless to expect them to take a dispassionate view of the problem of Indian finance. The public, however, know what value to attach to the opinions of this section of the Anglo-Indian Press.

Princes and People.

The debate in the Commons on Col. Wedgwood's proposal for the withholding of the royal assent to the Princes' Protection Act brings into relief the recent discussion in the Council of State on Mr. Sethna's resolution which is the logical outcome of the position created by the Government of India. Mr. Sethna and the speakers who supported him showed that the Government having undertaken the policy of intervention in affairs of the ruling princes by proposing to offer them protection against the Press in British India could not stop at that but owed a duty to their "subjects" also against the misrule and mal-administration of the Princes. If Mr. Sethna had proposed to go deep into the subject he would not have found it difficult to prove by facts and figures that if protection was needed by any of these two—the Princes and their "subjects"—it is pre-eminently by the latter. Mr. Sethna asked that the rules of business for the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and the corresponding Questions Rules should be so modified as to permit the Indian Legislature to take cognisance by resolutions and questions on matters on which the Government of India have already undertaken legislation, as for example the Princes' Protection Act.

An Anomalous Position.

Even a tyro in legislation can see that the passing of the Princes' Protection Act by the Council of State has given rise to a very anomalous situation. The members of the Council of State and the Indian Assembly are called upon to consider legislation regarding the princes when it is laid before them by the Government; while at the same time they are precluded from asking questions or moving resolutions pertaining to the same subject. "The Legislature may be asked to legislate about any of these matters," as Mr. Sethna said, "but it must not be so presumptuous as to move resolutions or even to interpellate the Government with regard to them. The right of interpellation or moving resolutions is not co-extensive with that of legislation, it is less than that of legislation." And Mr. Sethna demanded that the present state of things must cease and that the right of interpellation or moving resolutions should go fully side by side and be co-extensive with the right of legislation. We do not favour unnecessary Government interference in the internal administration of the Indian States but when the Government of India have, of their own accord and initiative, come forward to offer "protection" to their devoted "friends and allies" they should not preclude the suffering and dumb "subjects" of their very "friends and allies" from approaching the Indian legislature. The Hon. Sir Muhhamad Shafi's plea, that the Indian Chiefs and the Princes were the heads of the sovereign States under the suzerainty of the British Government and, therefore, it was obvious that the legislature should not interfere in the affairs of the sovereign States, was self-contradictory in that the suzerain British Government have seen their way officiously to offer the "heads of the sovereign States" unwarranted "protection." Though Mr. Sethna, in view of the assurance that the door for amendment in the rules was not closed, withdrew his resolution, the position created by the passage of the Princes' Protection Act cannot long endure. Logic and consistency, not to speak of justice, demands that the Government must either embark on the policy of intervention through the Legislature in the administration of the Indian States or regard the Princes' Protection Act as a dead letter.

Electioneering Tactics.

The candidature of Messrs. Tairsee and Shah for election by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Bombay Port Trust, to which we referred on Saturday, raises issues, which are likely to be obscured by the tactics adopted by the candidates themselves. The intimation of their candidature is couched in terms so apparently burlesque as hardly to attract the average elector. But, underlying the seeming lightheartedness of this highly original electioneering venture, there is a seriousness of purpose, which, if unexplained, is likely to be overlooked. They have offered to serve without seeking to canvass. They are certainly paying a compliment to the intelligence of the electors by this procedure, and we hope the Indian Merchants' Chamber will prove worthy of the compliment. The solitary instance of John Stuart Mill being elected by the voters of Westminster entirely without any expense to, or canvassing by, the candidate deserves to be repeated if only to save the credit of modern democracy. Further Messrs. Tairsee and Shah have announced their readiness to forgo the emoluments attached to these trusteeships, in view of the financial position of the Chamber. They do not desire to create a precedent, but are only offering a specific remedy for a particular evil. There are many who disbelieve in the possibility of efficient service rendered gratuitously, but we think the efficiency or otherwise of the service depends more on the personality of the representative than on the stimulus of an honorarium. We are not entirely sceptical, even in this age of universal materialism, as to the possibility of disinterested public service,—service for the mere pleasure of serving one's fellow citizens,—without the stimulus of personal gain or the incident of personal distinction. Those seeking seats in modern institutions are generally animated by considerations of personal gain or distinction, direct or indirect. It is a good idea to break away from that infirm tradition.

Exceptional Qualifications.

The candidates have been commendably modest, or calculatingly reticent, about their qualification for this service. But they are both too well-known for anyone to be in doubt as to the quality of work they would do, if elected. Mr. Tairsee is a veteran, familiar with the ways of the world, and particularly, of the present day champions of vested interests. Prof. Shah is younger, but he makes up for his lack of experience by a remarkable knowledge of matters economic and financial and an irrepressible zeal for getting at the truth of things. Readers of the "Chronicle" who have followed his special articles in the columns of this paper in regard to public expenditure and the possibilities of its reduction, and who can now compare them with the findings of the Inchcape Committee, know the worth of Mr. Shah, while Mr. Tairsee's public spirit is proverbial. The Indian Merchants' Chamber could hardly, we imagine, find two better men to represent it from the Indian merchants' standpoint.

DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE "CHRONICLE."

*II

In the last two years I have been making many discoveries in modern India, as I have travelled about from place to place. One such discovery is the remarkable staying power and capacity of service among the people of East Bengal especially of the younger generation. This capacity was there all the while, but I had not in earlier days gained the experience of it, which I have gained to-day. It was in the cholera camp at Chandpur that I first realised clearly this fact and wrote about it: for at Chandpur it was a constant inspiration to me to see the fearless devotion of the young workers from Dacca and Comilla and Chittagong and other places, too numerous to mention. They worked night and day quite unceasingly; and one of the happiest things about them was to witness their evident joy in their work, their cheerfulness and hardihood. I found out, also, very soon, their remarkable powers of human affection. They won my heart completely.

Splendid Work of Volunteers.

Since that time, I have had many other occasions of obtaining further experience, but none so great as during this time in the distressed and almost famine-stricken area of North Bengal. As I had fully expected the young volunteers from East Bengal and even from Assam had flocked to the work at the call of Dr. P. C. Ray. During the flood period itself, I was away in Ceylon; but I have heard at first hand of their splendid rescue work. I do not wish for a moment to claim for them alone all the credit; for that would be unfair; volunteers came from all parts and all worked well. But it is strictly true to say, that a very large proportion of the earliest rescue parties came from East Bengal, and very many of these have remained at relief work ever since. As they were accustomed, from earliest childhood to the great flood waters of their huge rivers, the vast areas covered by the flood and the rush of the flood waters did not daunt them. They went about, night and day, in boats and saved very many lives. They also saved the cattle, which belonged to the villagers, and brought up supplies of grain and fodder. The time was the season of the Durga puja, and many of them were enjoying their holidays in their own homes; but they started out at once on their rescue work and left their homes behind them. The conditions, under which the work had to be carried on at first, were unhealthy in the extreme. Malaria took its toll immediately, and there was a grave danger of an epidemic. But they went through it all with good cheer, and, on the whole, the sick rate was less than one might have feared from the character of the work.

Another fact, of very deep interest to me, I have recently discovered also. These young workers from East Bengal usually belong to some religious community. They are organised as members of different religious societies. Most of these societies are of recent origin and development; they point towards a wide-spread religious movement among the people. The leaders of the different religious asrams, whom I have personally met, are all Hindus; but their Hinduism is always of the universal rather than the sectarian type, and their service is the service of all mankind.

Root of India's Greatness.

Here, for instance, I have before me an account written by one of our leading relief workers at Partisaw, Chintran Babu, concerning the Bharat-Seva-Asram Sangha, which is under the guidance and direction of Brahmachari Binode in East Bengal. I will copy down, as nearly as possible, the words of this young writer, as he has given them to me in his own English. He is himself a member of the Sangha.

"The young men", he writes, "of the Bharat-Seva-Asram Sangha will preach by deeds of service to humanity far more eloquently than any words can do, that Brahmacharya was the root of India's greatness, and that if India wants to revive her ancient glory her sons must first try, by all means in their power to restore the practices of Brahmacharya, self-control and truth. They will live entirely for others, and devote themselves to the care of the sick, needy and distressed, wherever they may be found and to whatever creed they may belong. They will try to infuse the spirit of benevolence and renunciation into the hearts of the Grihastas or householders, who are the backbone of Society.

"The objects of the Sangha are to provide free night schools, primary schools, and the institutions for spreading culture, among the depressed classes: to organise work rooms where many useful arts may be taught; to found libraries in villages; and to open relief centres in distressed areas. Another main object is to start Brahmacharya Asrams in different places, where the boys of our country may gradually come to have well-balanced minds, sympathetic and devotional hearts, encased in strong healthy bodies, fully prepared in this manner for an active, yet steady and dutiful, kind and considerate, grihasta life.

"Gradually the opportunity for serving the distressed appeared before the Sangha, as a primary object and it availed itself of it. The great East Bengal cyclone in 1919 offered them the first opportunity for undertaking a big and responsible work. Later on the Khulna Famine made the Sangha's work known. Last of all they have taken up the work of relief in the flooded area of North Bengal."

A Loveable Swami.

The young writer who has written these words is a true and sincere representative of the ideals he has described and his followers show his spirit of devotion. It has

(Continued on page 9.)

The first article in the series appeared in our issue of 2nd instant.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY

AMERICA'S WARNING.

ANTI-BRITISH CONTINENTAL BLOC ABANDONED.

LONDON, March 4.

The "Observer's" Diplomatic correspondent says that the French diplomacy has abandoned the attempt to create an anti-British Continental Bloc. America has given France straight hint that if the French succeed in creating such a menace to the British disarmament policy, jeopardising the British ability to carry out her debt obligations to America, this will be regarded as a challenge to the United States as well as to Britain.

"OBSERVER'S" SOLUTION OF RUHR QUESTION.

The "Observer" urges for a solution of the Ruhr question whereby the German Reparations will be finally fixed at 2500 millions sterling, payment to be enforced by the united strength of Britain and France, Britain to guarantee the frontiers of France by a pact of security and France to withdraw from the Ruhr. The paper declares that unless France, in the next few months, accepts such terms, the Entente cannot be continued.

SECRETARY, GERMAN EMBASSY AT ROME SHOT.

LONDON, March 4.

Rome.—In course of a scuffle with three individuals who attempted to break into the German Embassy here, the Secretary was shot in the abdomen. All three culprits have been arrested and Sgr. Mussolini has expressed his regret to the Ambassador.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

The Cambridge University Senate passed yesterday without opposition ordinances for granting degrees to women who will be permitted to attend tht lectures and the laboratories on the same conditions as the men students. The Oxford University has recently granted similar privileges.—B.O.W.

THIRD BOMB THROWN IN CAIRO

LONDON, March 4.

Cairo.—Considerable excitement has been caused to-day by a third bomb outrage in three weeks. One was thrown at the Headquarters of the British Signal Corps but it did not explode. A second was thrown at a cafe attached to the British military headquarters. It is stated that one Egyptian has been killed and one wounded and three British soldiers have also been wounded. The assailants have escaped.—Reuter.

LIBERAL REUNION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLEA COLDLY RECEIVED.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

Mr. Lloyd George's plea for Liberal reunion has been coldly received in the Independent Liberal Press. Last night Sir John Simon, one of the leaders of the Independent Liberals, replied in a similar vein. Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion that the leaders of the two wings of the Liberal Party should confer with a view to a reunion, Sir John Simon deprecated the idea and said that unity could not be attained by a dramatic gesture, by a secret conclave and by historical handshakes. He said the essence of Liberal reunion was united action. Unity would come if the sincere Liberals, without regard to the past, worked and fought for the same things and voted in the same lobby.—B.O.W.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN FRONTIER

ALLIED STEP TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

The Allies acting through the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris, have tagen a step towards the settlement of the Polish Frontier. The Examination of the Polish-Lithuanian Frontier will be referred to a Geographical Committee set up by the Ambassadors' Conference. The Committee will consult with Colonel Chardigny, a member of the French Military Mission at Warsaw, who is an expert on this question, and, if necessary, also with the representative of tht League of Nations. The Ambassadors' Conference will also appoint another committee to consider, with the help of the legal advisers, the procedure to be adopted regarding the recognition of the Russo-Polish Frontier laid down in the Treaty of Riga. It is understood, however that any such recognition to be decided upon would not imply any assumption by the Allies of the responsibility for the Treaty of Riga. This Committee will likewise consider the matter of formal transfer of Sovermitted to attend lectures and laboraSignty of Eastern Galicia to Poland.—B.O.W

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
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REPARATIONS IMPASSE.

GROPING FOR PEACE.

FEELER IN FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Official circles in Paris are optimistic and declare that the German resistance is rapidly weakening and will not last beyond the middle of May.

There are indications, however, that both Paris and Berlin know that some early effort at compromise must be made. The French Press have recently hoisted unmistakable signals. Dr. Cuno, who speaks to-morrow—when he is expected to publish the terms Germany was prepared to offer last December—in the course of a speech he made in Berlin yesterday, declared that Germany was prepared to resist to her utmost capacity, but at the same time she was ready to explore all possible ways towards a solution; though she would never agree to any solution which did not leave the Rhineland as it was before the occupation.—Reuter.

PILLAGE IN BOCHUM.

FRENCH THROW BLAME ON GERMANS.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

A Paris semi-official statement affirms that the scenes of pillage in the Bochum Chamber of Commerce, which were originally attributed to the efforts of drunken French soldiery, were staged by the German authorities after the departure of the French troops. Foreign journalists were then invited to take photographs.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF RHINE HARBOURS.

BERLIN ASTOUNDED.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Berlin is astounded at the news of the French occupation of Mannheim and Karlsruhe harbours, which are most important for the Upper Rhine traffic, and of the Darmstadt railways workshops, the chief centre for railway repairs for a big area.—Reuter.

PENALTY FOR OBSTRUCTION.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

Official information has been received here of the occupation by the French troops yesterday afternoon of the harbours of Mannhein and Karlsruhe and the railway workshops at Darmstadt. This measure is declared by the French Government to be the penalty for the wilful sinking of barges by the Germans with the object of obstructing tht navigation of the Herne Canal. The newspapers here, however, point out that the actual effect is to carry a stage further the French policy of cutting off the Ruhr from intercourse with the rest of Germany.—B.O.W.

PRUSSIAN PREMIER.

PROJECTED VISIT TO COLOGNE ABANDONED.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

It having been announced in the German Press that the Prussian Premier intended to visit Cologne in the British Zone of occupation to-day to speak on the present situation,, representations were made by the British Ambassador in Berlin to the German Government regarding the undesirability of such a proceeding. It is now stated that the Prussian Premier has abandoned the projected visit.—B.O.W.

PRESIDENT EBERT'S DECREE.

PENALTY FOR SERVICES OF ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, March 4.

Berlin.—President Ebert has decreed penalty of ten years penal servitude and in certain cases servitude for life, for rendering services of espionage relative to economic, political or military matters to foreign Powers which have occupied German territory in peace time; or, for accommodating, sheltering or aiding spies of such Powers. Fines upto 500,000,000 marks shall also be inflicted.—Reuter.

FRENCH SEIZE MILLIARD MARKS.

DUISBRUG CUSTOMS DIRECTOR ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 4.

Dusseldorf.—The French have seized Duisbrug a milliard marks intended for the Reichsbank.

The Station Masters at Buer and Westerholdt have been arrested on account of acts of sabotage at those stations.

The Director of the Customs office at Duisbrug has been arrested in consequence of damage to sluice-gates of the Rhine Canal at Herne.—Reuter.

ITALIAN TROOPS EVACUATE THIRD ZONE,

LONDON, March 4.

Belgrade.—In carrying out the recently ratified treaty, the Italian troops have evacuated without any incident Shushak and all places in the so-called Third Zone. Dalmatia is being handed over to Yugo-Slavs.—Reuter.

ANGORA AND BRITISH DEBTS.

"MONEY MEN'S" WILD CALCULATIONS.

LABOUR ANGLING FOR JEWISH VOTE.

FAMILIES SAVED BY A CAT.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

If is always gratifying to find that one is not a solitary voice crying in the wilderness. I have found one writer who supports my view on the tearing—down and rebuilding of stretches of Regent Street at a cost of at least £1,250 for every foot of frontage. "The Morning Post" says that, though we shall have two Regent Streets for one, in the matter of height, it is to be feared that the Londoner will long regret Nash's masterpiece. And well he may!

Mr. A. P. Tully, A.I.A., a prominent member and officer of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, has the following important article in "The Financier":—

"Fear has been expressed in some quarters that the Angora Government does not wish to recognise the debts of its predecessors. It may be at once stated, on the best authority that this is not at all the position. The Government of the Grand National Assembly has not, and has never had, the faintest intention of repudiating the Turkish Debt, and in this, as in many other matters, it is in nowise following the lead of Moscow.

"What has probably given rise to this story is one small modicum of truth. Angora will not recognise in any way its responsibility for whatever financial measures the 'puppet' Constantinople Government took during the period when Angora had announced that it represented the real Turkish nation, but Stamboul still contained a Government basing its power only "on foreign bayonets" (mainly British and Greek). Advances, therefore, made to the Constantinople Government of that period, as well as are repudiated by Angora as a matter of principle. However, the total amounts involved are small in comparison, and their repudiation, being political and based on the reasoning given above, is in itself a confirmation by Turkey of all its other undertakings.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES.

"The Public Debt Administration (a very efficient and elaborate piece of mechanism spread like a network all over the country) is to remain in operation and, as heretofore, will undertake the service of foreign loans.

"Turkey recognises her need of foreign and, especially British, capital. She desires to develop her resources in minerals, trade and commerce. But she is still obsessed by one great fear, that foreign business enterprise cloaks political penetration.

"British capital and industrial enterprise, if coming to Turkey under names and in ways that are free from any possibility of suspicion, are assured of a hearty welcome. But, and it is necessary to stress the point, it is quite certain that there is not the faintest chance of success for any scheme behind which appear the names of business men who have had close dealings with Greeks and other late and bitter antagonists of the Turk. Such schemes are doomed to failure, but otherwise genuine business in Turkey is likely to have a warm welcome and excellent chances of good results."

"The New Age" says that the "anti-French party" made great play of the French action at the Lausanne Conference, but that they took a wrong view, as was proved by Ismat's compromises on Sunday. "Had the French wished him to reject the Treaty it is not all its concessions and other financial acts, likely that he would have refused such an invitation to seek better terms by isolating the Allies from one another. Towards the end of January M. Poincare appears to have made up his mind that the Turks would not sign the Treaty, *which was in the main a British document*. Although Lord Curzon had made concessions to the Turks on almost all the points in dispute, including the Capitulations and the compensation to be paid to the subjects of Allied Powers, which are of special interest to France, he had refused to give way about Mosul and the exterritoriality of Gallipoli. which are of greater interest to Britain than to France. Thus in following Lord Curzon's lead, France would be running the risk of becoming involved in war with Turkey and Russia for the sake of a treaty, in the drafting of which French claims had been sacrificed to a proportionately greater extent than British claims. In these circumstances M. Poincare was prepared to go a little further than Lord Curzon to secure peace, and he let the Turks know this. Lord Curzon did not improve the—to him regrettable—situation thus brought about by the terms in which he addressed the French delegation on the subject of M. Poincare's action,

"There was more in the incident than at first appears. The 'Matin' put the French point of view: 'The unity of the Allied front is a general and not a local conception: when it is effective both at Berlin and Lausanne we shall be able to call it a reality."

"Lord Curzon is alleged to have promised M. Barrere, at that time head of the French delegation to the Lausanne Conference, that France could rely on British support in her reparation policy, but it turned out that His Lordship's influence with his colleagues of the Cabinet was not sufficient to persuade them to ratify his promise. Shortly afterwards the venerable M. Barrere withdrew from the leadership of the French delegation, his place being taken by M. Bompard who was French Ambassador to the Porte in 1914 and is credited with more pronouncedly Turcophil sentiments than M. Poincare. But even M. Bompard appeared to M. Poincare to be moving too steadily in Lord Curzon's orbit, and one would be inclined to absolve the French delegation at Lausanne from any share in the intimation to Mustapha Kemal, the news of which caused much a commotion in Lausanne on Tuesday week."

The cold-blooded calculation of the "moneymen" is evidenced in the following quotation from a London financial journal:—

"The Angora Government must have money and will have to come, presumably, either to London or New York for it. It is knowledge of this fact which in the long run will probably outweigh the arguments of the 'wild men,' and which, incidentally, will cause Turkish Unified to stand nearer 30 than 20."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The dog and the horse have been each called the "friend of man," and surely the camel and the buffalo are entitled to the name; but what of Poor Puss? A fire alarm given by the mewing of a cat—six families rescued by the firemen and police from three cottages blazing in the darkness. These are the salient facts of fire scenes which thrilled the town of Mossley, Lancashire, at 3

(Continued on next page.)

HELP MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

BECAUSE IT IS NATIONAL, NOT SECTARIAN.

DR. M. A. ANSARI'S APPEAL.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, who is a member of the Deputation, which is now in Bombay, to collect ten lakhs of rupees for the National University of Aligarh, has issued the following appeal:—

1. The National Muslim University though started as a direct result of the policy of Non-Cooperation has no political bias and does not shut out people from utilising its benefits on account of their political views.

2. It is run on purely educational lines with free access to all the healthy influences exercising the mind of the country.

3. The National Muslim University, though a purely national institution in every respect, has Muslim traditions just as its sister University, the Gujerat Vidyapith has got Hindu traditions.

4. It provides complete facilities for the moral and religious training of all its alumni, both Hindu and Muslim.

5. Out of about 250 students more than one-third are Hindus or Sikhs.

6. The deputation appeals to all the citizens of Bombay irrespective of their creed, irrespective of their political views and irrespective of their social position to help this national educational institution where the youths of the country receive education for its own sake and not merely for the material benefits arising therefrom.

M. A. ANSARI.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

COUNTER-TREATY PROPOSED BY TURKS.

ALLIED OPTIMISM DISPELLED.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent, the latest reports from the Near East have dispelled the optimism manifested by certain British officials during the last week. He declares that under pressure of Chauvinistic opposition, the Angora Government has drafted not merely financial and economic clauses but a veritable counter-treaty substancially amending and curtailing the Allied draft.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

GREEKS VIOLATE TERMS.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Governor has made representations to the Allied High Commissioners relative to the Greek suspension of exchange of prisoners, describing it as a violation of the convention, and disclaiming all responsibility for consequences.—Reuter.

U. S. & INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

FILIBUSTERING TACTICS IN CONGRESS.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Washington.—Thanks to the countless hours wasted on account of the meaningless oratory of the Opposition, the final sitting of the Congress was marked by a rush to enact as many as possible of the mass of accumulated legislation; but "filibusterers" were busy to the end.

Several Government measures were passed by agreement and several others were crowded out, notably, the resolution authorising the membership of the International Court of Justice, discussion on which in the Senate provided a remarkable spctacle; 23 Democrats voted in favour of the Republican President's request and 46 Republicans opposed it. The matter now remains in abeyance until December next.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS WITH DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government would erect a wireless station capable of communicating with the Dominions and would also license private stations.—Reuter.

WAKE UP BOMBAY.

The Central Khilafat Committee issues the following:—

"Bombay the premier city and the Gate of India has this week been honoured with a visit by a Deputation from Muslim National University Aligarh which is the first fruit of our non-cooperation movement. The deputation consists of Masihulmulk Hakim Mohammed Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Principal Khoaja and others. The deputation has been formed with a view to financially secure its position, and establish it on a permanent basis. At the last Khilafat Conference at Gaya it was resolved to collect ten lakhs of rupees for the smooth working of University. It is hoped that Bombay which was the foremost in its contributions towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Angora Fund and various other funds of which last but not the least is the fund for Gujarat Vidyapett and should whole-heartedly respond to the call of the Nation and contribute its lion's share in the upkeep and support of the National Muslim University. If so determined Bombay alone can contribute the proposed sum and thus spare our renowned leaders from a city-to-city collections for other important National work."

MR. SHUAIB QURAISHI.

The Central Khilafat Committee Bombay, writes:—After the so much proclaimed announcement of the Government of Bombay about the political prisoners I sent a letter to the Superintendent Thana Jail to allow Mr. Khaliquzzaman to have an interview with Mr. Shuaib Quraishi late Editor of "Young India" at present in Thana Jail, and get the latter examined by Dr. Ansari. In reply to the above the Jail Superintendent sent the following note:—"Reference to your letter of the 4th instant, received by hand, Shuaib Quraishi is not eligible for an interview till 12th April and no interview can be given before that date. The present resolution of Government applied to prisoners undergoing simple imprisonment only. Prisoner Shuaib Quraishi is eligible for an interview every 3 months under the rules. (Sd.) Superintendent Jail Thana Prison."

CALCUTTA KHILAFAT OFFICE SEARCHED.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes under date the 5th instant:—

A telegram was received in this office from the Secretary, Calcutta Khilafat Committee, intimating that the city Khilafat office was searched under a search warrant for the purpose of securing the notice of the Jamiat-ul-ulema, Delhi, in which the Mussalmans were forbidden to help the Government by men or money, in case war is declared against Turkey. It does not appear from the warrant that the notice has anywhere been declared as forfeited. Eventually the police had to retire disappointed as no paper or notice was found in the office.

VEDANTIC VIEW OF INDIAN HISTORY.

SPIRITUAL BASIS OF INDIAN CIVILISATION.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda delivered a lecture on "The Vedantic View of Indian History", at the Vanita Vishrama Hall on Saturday evening, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

The Swamiji said that the history of a nation was a record of the unfoldment of the potentiality of the people, that every nation was ushered into being with a particular purpose to serve in the economy of nature in the same way as an individual and to give a particular message and contribute its quota to the general advancement of humanity, whether the individual units realised it or not. There was one great philosophical doctrine of Vedanta to be understood before they could understand this goal of national life. Vedanta said that the whole universe should be looked upon from two standpoints, the individual and the aggregate. The moment a man cut himself away from the collective life he failed in his life, but if he felt himself a vital part of the nation, every action of his would be a contribution to the collective life and he would only then serve his own interests better. Similarly when a nation suffered, the individual life could never be healthy. What was true of this relation between the individual and the nation was equally true of the relation between a nation and humanity. The moment each nation began to think of its own aggrandisement at the expense of other nations, it dug its own grave. A close study of the history of the different nations showed that each nation did contribute something to the life-history of mankind and the general advancement of humanity and after delivering, so to say, its message, disappeared from the world's stage, e.g., the ancient nations of Greece, Rome, Egypt and others. But the life of India presented a unique feature in the whole history of mankind, for though all the other ancient contemporaries are dead and gone, India soared high up in the clouds and was still alive with very little change. The reason was that she had still something to contribute, something quite different from the contributions of the other nations. The object of his present lecture was to unfold that real life-principle of the Indian nation, which has kept it alive in spite of the buffets of Time so long. There were four or five principles that went to constitute a nation—race, culture, religion, political interest and geographical position. Among all the ancient nations emphasis was laid upon either race, culture or religion, but among the modern nations particular emphasis was laid upon either political interest or geographical position. The American nation, for instance, which was made up of various races of Europe, was to-day based principally upon political, and not on racial or cultural interest. Religion was relegated to the background. It was sometimes said that India was never a nation, that Indians had no national feeling. India, however, was still a nation but her nationalism was never based on politics, and so modern politicians cannot find the principle of nationalism in India. From ancient times India has lived in her villages. The village community, the unit of the collective national life, was self-contained. No doubt there were royal cities here and there, but they existed more for the expression of the royal grandeur and the seat of the king and played very little part in the national life. The reason why they saw that in spite of a thousand years of political slavery and subservience India was still alive, was because her national consciousness was based not on politics but on culture and religion. Her culture was supported, guided and chastened by religion, by Dharma—an all-comprehensive word which excluded not a single activity or legitimate aspiration of man. Dharma was the guiding principle of every king and peasant alike, and its laws controlled the whole society. The civic life of each village was thus perfect, and each village thus contributed its quota in forming the cultural nationalism of the country. Again, man had three aspects, physical, intellectual and spiritual, and his development was possible in each of them. So also with a nation. One nation develops physically and becomes a great conquering nation, but when the possibilities of a higher life dawn in its consciousness it emerges into the second epoch, the intellectual epoch. Then arts, science, politics, religion, philosophy and ethics develop. Where the intellect is still under the sway of physical life its advancement is checked, and such a man in spite of his great intellect may be a brute. That was why in spite of the great scientific achievements of the West the last war showed the utter spiritual bankruptcy of the Western civilisation. In spite of their tall talk of peace and universal brotherhood the Western people tried to further their own individual interests. That intellect subserved only to sharpen the butcher's axe. It was given to very few nations to rise above the second epoch. Modern civilisation was still essentially an intellectual civilisation and was nothing but a natural development of the ancient Greek and Roman civilisations

INDIA'S IDEAL.

But it was ordained by Providence that civilisation in India should undergo a different process of evolution. India too was at one time a conquering nation to a certain extent, but as the nation laid stress upon Dharma it could not rest satisfied with physical or intellectual development. The reason was that it might have been planned by Providence itself that India should fulfil a different purpose of life in the whole scheme of nature. Even in that hoary past when other nations were groping in the

(Continued on next page.)

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

QUESTION OF REDUCTION.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Monday afternoon Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The President at the outset drew attention of the Government to the noise caused by traffic of motor cars and motor lorries etc., outside the Council hall which he said disturbed the House a great deal. He thought there was some arrangement outside the House of Commons in London for the control of traffic there.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward undertook to make enquiry.

After a list of questions and answers was gone through, Mr. C. M. Gandhi moved to omit the sum of Rs. 11,637 from the Budget estimate. This amount represented an increase of 50 per cent in the annual maintenance grants for furniture, carpets, etc. in the buildings of Government Houses in the Bombay Presidency. The normal annual maintenance grants sanctioned by the Secretary of State and Government of India for furniture, carpets and articles of equipment, etc., were Rs. 23273. Owing to increased charges for labour and material an increase of 50 per cent. was sanctioned by the Government of India for the past two years, and a sanction for its continuance was also asked for this year.

The motion was lost.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale then moved the omission of Rs. 4,000 from the budged being the amount of entertainment of establishment to book after the camp equipage of H. E. the Governor.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence said the cost of Iascars maintained by the Kirkee Arsenal to look after the camp equipage of H. E. the Governor was till now borne by the Government of India and was debited to army estimates which came to Rs. 55,800. The Government of India had asked now the local Government to contribute this amount, but they (the local Government) thought that they could do the work more cheaply and efficiently by a civil establishment, and, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 4,000 in the Budget.

The motion was negatived.

Likewise the motion of Mr. R. G. Salgar to reduce by Rs. 1,25,000 the total grant of Rs. 6,13,000 for the staff and household of the Governor was negatived without discussion.

REDUCTION IN MINISTERS' PAY.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi then moved to reduce to Rs. 1,08,000 the total grant of Rs. 1,92,000 being the pay of ministers.

Mr. Trivedi said there was a general cry of no money everywhere, and especially so in the Government Departments and, therefore, the time had come to set an example for retrenchment. It was not the question of lowering the dignity of the Ministers but one of economy. The Ministers were the leaders of the House and he hoped they would give a good lead by accepting a lower salary especially as it was a matter of economy and retrenchment. If it was an accepted fact that the administration was costly, then they could not express it more forcibly than to ask their Ministers to accept a reduction in their salaries.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the motion did not come a bit too early. It was a well-known fact that a large portion of their revenue was absorbed by civil expenditure. Sooner or later the country will have to face the all important question of the Education of Civil Service expenditure and it was time their ministers set a good example to the other Service by taking less salary. They had nothing to say against the Ministers' capacity, integrity and force of character, and the proposed reduction was no reflection on the Ministers.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale suggested that as the reduction was likely to be misconstrued they should leave the question of reduction to the wishes of the Ministers themselves.

Rao Bahadur Kale said the scale of salaries of the Civil Service was set high because they had to import foreign Service but now as they had indigenous Service they should take it at the market rate.

OPPOSITION OF MR. DABHOLKER AND SIR C. SETALVAD.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker in opposing the motion said when there were no Indians in higher Service, a hue and cry was raised and when there are now some Indians enjoying high offices, a cry was raised to reduce their salaries. Patriotism did not consist only in self-sacrifice and as the Ministers had to do a lot of responsible work, he hoped the motion would be thrown out.

Hon. Sir C. H. Setalvad in opposing the motion said the reduction of salaries would not be an inducement and encouragement to the Ministers who had to discharge responsible work.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said he expected a suggestion for reduction of salaries of Ministers from the Ministers themselves in view of the fact that important Presidencies like Madras Bengal and the U. P had set a good example in this matter. He hoped the Ministers will agree to the reduction of their salaries.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said they had to show to their electors that the Council had the power to effect retrenchment, and he therefore thought a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month for a Minister was sufficient.

UNDERPAID MINISTERS!

Mr. Hayward said a Minister had to handle administration carrying revenue to the extent of Rs. 15 crores per year. A salary of Rs 70 or 80 thousand for this responsible work was not much. He thought the Ministers were not paid commensurate with the responsible work laid upon their shoulders.

Further discussion on this subject was postponed till Tuesday (to-day).

REDUCTION IN COMMISSIONERS' GRANT.

Consideration was then given to the motion of Mr. G. B. Trivedi to reduce to Rs. 50,000 the grant of Rs. 2,09,000 made for Commissioners.

Mr. Trivedi said the Commissioners' divisions could be amalgamated with a view to retrenchment. He did not mean to reduce Commissioners but their establishments. The Commissioners as they constituted at present were like a clog on the wheels of the Council.

Mr. A. Montgomerie raised here a point of order on the expression used by Mr. Trivedi, but the President ruled that it was not unparliamentary.

After a short discussion Mr. Trivedi withdrew the motion.

MOTIONS NEGATIVED OR WITHDRAWN

Mr. G. B. Trivedi then moved another motion to reduce the grant of Rs. 86,822 for the Body-guard establishment to Rs. 40,000, but the motion was negatived without discussion.

Mr. Trivedi then withdrew his motion to reduce the grant of Rs. 58,140 for the Band Establishment to Rs. 25,000.

Mr. R. G. Salgar then moved to omit the grant of Rs. 25,000 for present and charities but was negatived without discussion.

Another motion standing in Mr. Salgar's name to omit provision for furniture for new buildings at Government House amounting to Rs. 90,070 was withdrawn.

Consideration was then given to Mr. Salgar's motion to reduce by Rs. 80,000 provision for the Inauguration Grant for furniture and carpets amounting to Rs. 90,070

Mr. J. B. Petit said the item was exceptionally high and it was desirable that large and substantial reduction should be made.

Mr. Pahalajani said in the course of the last two years they had sanctioned Rs. 60,000. He therefore failed to see why they should sanction a large sum like Rs. 90,070.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

Another motion in the name of Mr. Trivedi to reduce to Rs. 60,000 the grant of Rs. 80,000 for tour expenses too was negatived by a large majority.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

MR. TRIVEDI ON THE BUDGET.

The following are the extracts from the speech of Mr. G. B. Trivedi during the Budget Debate in the Bombay Council:—

As regards the revenue the Hon. the Finance Member takes the pride in saying that the excise revenue has improved and improved by 36 lakhs. Sir, it is to me rather a matter not for any satisfaction, on the other hand it is a matter rather for humiliation. This Council which is desirous of seeing an early fulfilment of the policy of prohibition could not view this improvement with any feelings of gladness or pride. The honourable the Chief Secretary to Government says that all the officials of Government tried to economise and increase the revenue by all means in their power, and this means that there were some hardships by which this increase has been brought about. I know myself two or three cases of hardships, but I will not go into details at present. When the demand for the excise grant comes in, I will prove to the House that the Excise Department has been very sharp in increasing the revenue at the inconvenience and at the trouble of the people.

Retrenchment was forced upon Government by this House by rejecting the fresh taxation bill. At first Government made efforts to show that there was no possibility of retrenchment. These were the words used by the honourable the Chief Secretary at the time of the discussion of the Entertainments Duty Bill in February last:

After a full examination of the entire working of the system of administration in various departments I can see no glorious road to retrenchment.

In spite of that when this Council insisted on a cut of 60 lakhs Government did it, and did it with a vengeance, so that the cut amounted to not only 60 lakhs but to one crore—38 lakhs more. I thank the Government for that, but at the same time I share the credit as a member of this House, which forced that policy of retrenchment on Government. But we cannot be sure that all that was desirable to be don ein the matter of retrenchment has been done. For, how has retrenchment been carried out? It was stated by the Hon. the Finance Member that was desirable to be done in the matter ments, and if we look to the white book we find that the establishments reduced are subordinate establishments, peons and clerks. I have gone through the budget, and I find that no superior officers are retrenched. Only the armed and unarmed police have been retrenched.

Now as regards Education it has suffered most by this retrenchment and I submit, Sir, that when the Honourable Minister agrees to have a cut in Education of sa much, I felt Sir, that he yielded too much! He ought not to have yielded, but should have represented and fought in the Cabinet and stated that Education is not a spending department, that Education is a building department and that Education can have no cut, that it ought to have more money. That ought to have been the stand that the Hon. Minister should have taken, and if the Cabinet would not hear him he should have come to the Council and asked our support and we would have supported him. We could have maintained the present grant that we were giving to secondary education.

The Hon. the President: Order, order. The Hon. member forgets that it was the decision of the House that the cut of 66 lakhs ought to be proportionately divided amongst all the departments.

SWARAJ PARTY.

APPOINTMENT OF PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

At a meetisg of the Swaraj Party, before dispersing, a number of Provincial Organisers were appointed to whom the intending members are requested by the Secretary to apply with the annual subscription of rupees three only.

ANGORA AND BRITISH DEBTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

o'clock in the morning of February 9th. This sort of thing has happened before. Yet we find English police magistrates treating abominable cruelty to cats with a trifling fine! One case that rises to my mind is that of a lamplighter, who was carrying a steel rod with which he extinguished the lamps. He struck a "Black Persian" a heavy blow with this rod, broke the poor creature's back, and walked on. Fined £3 and 15s., costs. England trumpets her virtues for example the "morning tub" (Australian labourers wash all over twice a day, and do not write magazine articles on the fact);and the "protection of animal life."

In a discussion on cruelty to animals, an Englishman and a Syrian took two different views of the English movement for prevention of cruelty to animals. The Englishman had said: "Look at our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The only vestige of such a thing in Syria or Palestine is a branch of our English society. It is *English* idea, the prevention of cruelty to animals." The Syrian gentleman retorted: "the reason is simple. You English are so cruel to animals that you need such a society; and even so, it does not stop your cruelty!"

I may say, this critic was able to adduce some facts, instead of mere invetive. He said that English travellers object to merely hiring a horse, as the owners insist on easy treatment of the animal. The travellers prefer to buy the animals outright; then they can founder them by over-riding them and no one can complain. The time saved by the over-work compensates for the loss of the animal. If this story is true, it would seem that there has been little change in forty years. Mrs. Scott-Stevenson, writing in 1881 of a "Ride through Asia Minor," critises the Turkish Zaptichs for not pressing their mounts and keeping up with the travellers. "We chose the road passing by Diaberly-Khan and Affrin," she says. "The distance is 92 or 95 miles, and a camel caravan takes seven days over it. We had been told, however, that Captain Tryon of H.M.S Monarch had done it in two ways, so we determind to try and ride it in the same time." And they did; despite their animals being "wretched beasts," with bare ribs and bad sores; one they called "Ruins," he was in such poor condition. "We rose in the dark, and saddled our horses by candlelight. It was 4 a.m. exactly when we left. The morning air felt raw and chill, and we had considerable difficulty in getting the horses to go beyond a walk, for they were stiff from the unusual pace at which we had made yesterday's journey." Naturally, a country composed of such people at those, would need an R.S.P.C.A.!

This is, I am certain, not an isolated experience; though I am anxious to give credit to the fine souls who have stood-up for the rights of animals at home and abroad. There are to be found in all lands men merciful to their beasts, and other people's beasts; and there is the other kind of men also. A friend was complaining to a Moor that the Moorish saddle hurt him,—and he suggested the owner of the animal to allow him to procure and use a small tight pig-skin saddle. "You are like all the English," said the Moor; "You choose the saddle that gives you the most comfort. *We* adopt the saddle that gives the horse the most comfort!"

I suppose this statement will be contested; but I believe it represents a pretty prevalent spirit which is shown even in lands where there exists an abominable ignorance of sanitary horsekeeping and sometimes a great indifference to animal suffering.

PALESTINE ELECTIONS.

The preliminary stages of the elections to the "Palestine Legislative Council" have been announced for February 20th and 28th. The Muslim-Christian Executive Committee, having thus failed to secure any consideration of their essential opposition to the entire scheme of elections, have resolved to boycott the Administration. It is believed that the bulk of the Muslim and Christian electorate will refraining from participating in the elections. The unrepresentative and artificial results of these elections will, it is supposed, give fresh heart to the British Labour Party in its resolution to support the hold on a non-Jewish majority. The Labour Party have entirely ignored the religious feeling of the Muslim world in the matter of this part of the Jeziratul-Arab. That party cannot excuse itself on the ground of religious mentality;—for the control of Palestine is a religious question as well. No amount of pleading for national homes for this, that, or the other race can abrogate the fundamental principles of national rule. Palestine must not be ruled by a minority.

In this connection we must deal with Mr. Gosling's return to Parliament for Whitechapel. In this "home of the Jewish race" he has espoused Zionism and has got in with a large majority (over a liberal) than his predecessor (who was opposed by a conservative). This will encourage the Labour Party to angle for "the Jewish vote" wherever there is a Jewish community. Nevertheless, it is a foolish, and indeed a wicked policy. Foolish,-because the Zionists support Liberals as readily as Labour candidates; and because the Hebrew workmen would support a Labour candidate with or without the bribe of Palestine. Mr. Gosling's increased vote is to be parallelled in a score of constituencies where no Palestine pledge was given. The pledge is a wicked one, for it offers to sweated London workmen the posseasion of a land that should belong to the people of Palestine, not of London. This stupid and cruel policy will fail, for the Palestinian people will never allow it to be carried out. It may seem to Mr. Gosling and his friends that the country is submitting to its forcible deprivation of rights. It seems so to the shortsighted observer of Indian affairs. It seemed so in the Riff and in Ireland. Yet the Spanish military occupation of the Riff is a confessed failure and Irish affairs are reduced to chaos by the terms of a manoeured constitution. There will be chaos in Palestine if we do not give the people of Palestine the whole and sole control of Palestine. By this insistence on "rights" for London Jews which are "wrong" to other races, the Labour Party is helping to a revival of that spirit, scorched but not killed, of Anti-Semitism which convulsed Europe a generation since.

The "Spanish Prisoners' Sufferings" campaign, created by the Spanish military party, has run the usual course. Appeals have been made to the feeling, the hate, and to some extent the credulity of the public. The leaders of agitation have scrupulously evaded the real point; that the Moors had no adequate means to deal with European prisoners, and none at all with sickness,—and that they relied on the Spanish authorities permitting and arranging for medical relief and food to be sent in. When the said authorities ended that system and effected a coastwise blockade they produced the very sufferings that they now pretend to deplore. But they know very well what will be the reception in the Riff of any punitive expedition, or even of a military movement of any sort. The Cabinet has therefore, decided to "continue civil action" in Morocco, in other words to hang on to Melilla, and "only to resort to military operations if these are absolutely necessary." To fight if attacked; or to await, with the old futile artfulness, the opportunity to burn the Ruffians' villages. "How long?" is our cry. How long before the Spaniard honestly resolves to abandon the pursuit of the Moor long driven out of Spain, and whom he cannot bear to leave to his peaceful and humble life of unambitious industry? If he continues, or even schemes to continue the ambition to rule and exploit the Ruffians, he has further disappointments in store.

There is of course an economic question, back of all this. It is not the lovely flag of Spain, nor the crescent flag of the Republic of the Riff, which are the sole powers of this conflict. The haematite and other minerals, "discovered" (in the financial sense) by the Romanones group, have been is the precipitating factor. This group is rather under a cloud at present, but I read significant statements as to a substituted leadership for the "gradual development of these interests." As it is strictly non-military development that is foreshadowed, something may come of it. The Riff leaders are, however, "no fools"; they will not permit any steps that may involve, countenance, or lead up to a Spanish occupation, whether military or "civil."

The Society of Friends, popularly known as "Quakers," has through its English executive Committee made an appeal to the nations that breathes the old spirit of human toleration and friendship. It declares that the Europe of to-day worships a god of Force, a punishing vengeance taking god. Europe presents to-day a far more fertile field for war than it offered in 1914. The vanquished of the last war are desperate, and driven to nurse hopes of revenge. The victors are without joy of their victory, haunted by debt and riddled with poverty and unemployment. The good Quakers therefore say: Here is your remedy; remake your Treaties in an entirely new sense. Make treaties and settle frontiers in faithful conformity with the laws of God. Seek common happiness rather than national power. Look for safety, not to the helplessness but to the friendliness of your neighbour. Get out of the atmosphere of national rivalry, into that of the unity of mankind as children of one Father. The Treaties, if remade in this sense, might usher in a new world. Now, we are pretty sure that the military men will regard this proposal, if not as fantastic, at least as risky. I am not sure that the anti-militarists can unite on such a proposal. Nevertheless, the suggestion leaves the same impression on the reader that the Friends' meeting houses leave on the visitor. It is an impression of purity and righteousness, that charms by its innocence even those whose reason it fails to convince.

Mr. Bonar Law seems to have been so heavily impressed by the assaults on his celebrated programme of "tranquillity", that he has started to give a little tantative rattle to the war drum. At the opening of Parliament on the 13th he said: "It is not too much to hope that when the Angora Government has looked into the Lausanne Treaty and seen the extent to which Turkey has been given the opportunity of starting life under new conditions, that Government may accept the Treaty and will sign it. There is a war-weariness in this country. Everyone here desires above everything else to avoid the risk of war, but if it is inevitable it would have to take place. I do not, however, believe there is any danger, but probably war-weariness has been counted upon and played upon by those who are dealing with us."

Oh, that's the stuff! It's the Truculent Turk again! Really, is it not enough to condemn the entire British system of Government, that a man should be in the position of Prime Minister who can make such a speech at such a time? The governing principle of the passages quoted consists apparently in a process of setting up straw men and knocking them down. We are war-weary; we are not war-weary but war-hungry; we *are* war-weary and there is no danger. This sort of oratory tends to increase the reputation of Mr. Bonar Law as a quiet, harmless gentleman seeking the easiest path. In reality these "forcible—feeble" persons are quite capable of unloosing hell once more on a stricken world. It is of no use to rely on the absurdity of the Premier's speech. A policy or a politician might be destroyed in France by such a phrase as "If inevitable it will have to take place." In England, however, the ridiculous does not kill. The whole thing to dread here is, that a politician can speak of the possibility of a war being inevitable.

The phrases are painfully like those of 1914. We did not want war, we were compelled. It was Fate. It was the other fellow. And all the time, at the back of the phrases lay secret understandings, pledges and alliances, which such phrases set into operation. That there is a feeling of fear aroused by the dubious attitude and remarks of the Premier is proved by the protests in the journals. One Conservative organ bluntly points out that loyalty to Mr. Bonar Law is not the only question; Mr. Bonar Law was put in to reverse Mr. Lloyd George's policy and he has not reversed it. That is the chief question.

The *Daily Mail* of Feb. 14. has a leading article entitled "Drifting into War. What for?" It says "the King's speech. . . left a good deal unsaid. It reflected the warped spirit of Lausanne, for *it showed no recognition of the legitimate point of view of the Turks, who have much reason for complaint.* . . . "We tell Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues that under no conceivable conditions can a war with Turkey become inevitable. Such a war will not take place, because the British public will never permit it. If we went to war with Turkey now we should light a fire which would sweep through the Near and Middle East and involve both India and Northern Africa. Our interests lie in cultivating cordial relations with the great Moslem world, of which Turkey is still the heart and centre. But we are drifting towards war because we have mishandled the peace negotiations, and such utterances as that of the Prime Minister bring the danger nearer."

"Bravo *Daily Mail*: Stick to it, Sir!

VEDANTIC VIEW OF INDIAN HISTORY.

(Continued from previous page.)

dark, the Vedic Rishis and the great sages of India proclaimed and made it clear to the popular mind that the glory of life did not lie in the conquest or enjoyment of matter, but in freeing the principle of life from the bondage of matter. This was always kept before the nation as the supreme ideal. That was how the whole nation was organised, and Dharma became the basic principle of national life and political and economic interests were made subservient to it. So in spite of the changes of kings and principalities the national life was left unimpaired. It was a unique phenomenon in the history of the nation. How was that scheme developed? The whole society was divided into four sections according to the respective qualities and proclivities of the individuals. Thus arose the four castes representing the four stages of human evolution marked out by the predominance of the three "gunas" or qualities of nature—satva, rajas and tamas. In the highest stage of evolution a man becomes full of satva, full of peace, contentment and spirituality. In the rajasic stage the man is full of activity, dominance, self-assertion. In the tamasic stage man becomes inert and inactive. There is not a single human society where we do not find these different types of men. They serve the object of division of labour. The Brahmana, owing to his disinterestedness, his clarified vision, his life of self-abnegation, was given the function of a teacher. The function of the Kshatriya was to protect society from internal disturbances and external attacks. He was the pillar of civic life. The greatest honour was given to the Brahmana; and, in spite of the tattered rags in which he was clothed, the King would get up from his throne and prostrate himself at his feet, because the greatest respect was shown to the ideal of renunciation and spirituality—unlike to-day when money commands all worship. In ancient days the king considered himself as the servant of society.

REMEDY FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

The whole civilisation in ancient India was imbued with spiritual instinct. Immortality could be attained by renunciation alone, and this spirit of renunciation was driven deep into the consciousness of the nation. Society being run on the basis of Dharma, the culture of the nation had been so much spiritualised that in spite of much stultification of that ideal, the old feeling was still there. As Swami Vivekanand said:—"However we may go astray from the path of our ancient national life, so long as the blood of our Rishis is running in our veins we must come back to our own ancient paths." Whenever there came any such stultification there came some correction—some movement that brought the national consciousness back to its own ideal of life, because it had a purpose to serve in the economy of nature, and India had to contribute something to the general quota and well-being of humanity. However we may try to change the tide of our national life India will ever follow her own spiritual ideal. What would be the future of India? To him the future was very brilliant. No doubt they were all now concentrating their attention on politics, especially in this Presidency, where political consciousness had been much whetted by some recent developments, and that was the reason why some of his friends told him that Bombay was essentially a political city and had no ear for spirituality or religion. But so long as they had the blood of the Rishis in their veins they must come back to their spirituality. The political and economic conditions had become so keen that some of their great thinkers said that their hearts were bleeding to see the sufferings of the people and they thought the remedy was Political Swaraj. That was why they were attempting to concentrate their whole attention on politics. But to him it appeared that that was not the path to the salvation of the country. The present condition of the country was brought about by the fact that the countries outside India had not yet reached that stage of ethical development as to feel the equality of man, unity of life and the solidarity of man. The major portions were still in the animal plane and that was why we suffered. India was never a conquering race, gentle India, peaceful India. This was told of them in derision. But this was their glory. If they wanted to free themselves from the sway of the foreigners they must either develop greater brutish power and increase their armaments etc., or try to change the very brute-man. The first did not suit the genius of the Indian nation which would never succeed in becoming great brutes. So their ideal was the metamorphosis of the brute itself by taking away all its teeth and claws. If a man was well established in the spirit of *Ahimsa*, even the ferocious beast would forget its brute nature. If Indians developed their spirituality the outside world would accept their ideal, which was unity of life and solidarity of man. Socialism, Bolshevism etc., showed that the whole humanity was moving towards that one ideal. All artificial distinctions between man and man would disappear and they would be welded into humanity. The virile West would be conquered by India. This conquest of the world was the ideal which Swami Vivekananda, had put before Indians. Their spirit had to be awakened, they should go out and preach the reality of the soul, the doctrine of love. Advanced thinkers of the West were slowly being influenced by the thought—life of India. That would hasten the salvation not only of India but of the whole world. The solution of the Indian problems lay in the harmony of the different religious, races, colours and creeds, and this harmony could not be brought about unless it was based upon the real basic principle of unity, that is, spirit. All political or economic interests were too artificial to exist long. This was the ideal for which India was still living. She would deliver her message to the world by solving first the problems of her own life, adjusting her own home. There would come about a perfect feeling of harmony and amity amongst the different religions and races which had come to live in the country. Not a spirit of "Live and let Live" but a positive feeling of respect for all religions would arise. Let every Indian keep this in view, and the nation would hasten not only her own salvation but the salvation of the world at large.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Natarajan conveyed to the Swamiji on behalf of the audience their deep gratitude for one of the most inspiring and noble lectures that it had been his lot to hear. He said the Swamiji had asked why it was that Indian civilisations had endured while other civilisations had disappeared. The reason was that Indian social policy was laid on a universal foundation, and that through all the ages India had been aspiring to serve the universe. He assumed the Swamji they would come to appreciate all the lower spheres did not forget that this universal life was the goal for India, and if they were compelled for the time being to seek these lower outlets it was because they felt it was necessary to pass through the economic, social and political stages to attain the perfect stage in which the nation would be the embodiment of universal life. They, the Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis had all lived together for centuries in perfect toleration and peace. He was sure that in the days to come, by the inspiration of such great sages and as Swami.

Vivekananda and his disciples like the Swamiji they would come to appreciate all the religions of the country. Mr. Natarajan then announced the intention of himself and some of his friends to found an Ashram in Bombay where the study and culture of the Vedanta could be carried on permanently. He hoped they would all help in establishing a branch of the Sri Ramkrishna Missim in their midst. The Swamiji had said that Bombay was a political city, but if he would stay here longer he would find that behind her commercialism and politics there was much of spiritualism.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DUTY ON BENZINE AND PETROL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 5.

The Council of State reassembled to-day to dispose of non-official business, including a resolution by the Rt. Hon. Sastri on the Kenya situation.

After a few questions had been answered the discussion was proceeded with on Mr. Ramsaran Das's resolution for imposition of duty on benzine and petrol exported from Burma and other Indian provinces to foreign countries. This resolution, it will be remembered, was partly discussed on 19th February and postponed at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Sethna till after the presentation of the budget statement.

When the further discussion came up to-day, Prof. Kale moved as an amendment that the duty be not less than six annas per gallon.

Mr. Chadwick on behalf of Government opposed the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna said that Mr. Chadwick had presented not the statement of the consumer but of the Company owners.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Mr. Lalluhhai Samaldas supported the amendment.

Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary, emphasised the failure of Mexico and other countries in trying to raise petrol duty and pointed out the burden which a duty on petrol would cause on the consumer of kerosine without any revenue accruing to Government.

Lala Ramsarandas replied to the debate. Mr. Chadwick denied the charge that he spoke in favour of companies.

The amendment of Prof. Kale for imposition of duty on petrol at not less than six annas per gallon was lost by eighteen to fourteen votes, Sir Dinsha Wacha and Sir A. rthur Froom remaining neutral.

The chair was occupied for the greater part of the discussion by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy in the absence of Sir Alexander Muddiman. Mr. Phiroze Sethna who had voted in favour of Prof. Kale's amendment, asked the Chairman before he announced the result of the division if the absence of the President he (Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy) could not vote on an important question like this. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, amid laughter, replied: "Without pronouncing any opinion on that question I decide not to vote."

After the amendment had been rejected the resolution of Mr. Ramsarandas was also lost.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 5.

In the Legislative Assembly speaking on the Budget, Dr. Shahani said that though the Finance Member had shown geniune effort to balance the Budget, the doubling of the Salt Duty at a great hardship to the poor people of the country was a bad remedy. The deficit should be met by further cuts, and if that were impossible the customs duty on cotton piece-goods should be raised to 15 per cent.

Mr. S. Mudliar strongly criticised Government's policy as to the Military expenditure on the Frontier.

Mian Asjadullah opposed the salt tax. He urged for tax on liuor, cigarettes, petrol and other luxuries.

M. Perceival said it was not reasonable for the House to urge for further reductions beyond the Inchcape cuts which were in themselves very drastic.

PRICE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Chowdhari Shahabuddin said if the country aspired after democracy it must be prepared for taxation to pay the price of democratic institutions.

After lunch, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikarii and Mr. Rangachariar spoke.

Great festivities have been in progress at Jerlalbad during the past week marking the close of the winter stay of the Afghan Government in that place.—A. P.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

CLASS ROOMS IN OLD STABLES.

PROTEST AGAINST FILTHY TAXI CABS.

QUIET MARKET IN MANCHESTER GOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

"The course now to be taken is to convince the public of Bengal that in respect of the education of girls the condition is so deplorable that there could not be a greater national calamity than retrenchment in this sphere" said Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, presiding at the annual meeting of the Bethune College and School, on the 1st instant, in reply to a reference made by the lady principal, Mrs. Rai Kumari Das, in her report with regard to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee on education. Lady Sanderson distributed the prizes.

Sir Asutosh observed that he did not criticise the committee, the members of which, he realised, were placed in a situation of extreme difficulty. But at the same time he did not like to conceal his views upon the recommendations which had so far affected the problems of education—specially the education of Bengali girls. When he read the passage he carefully scrutinised the personnel of the committee and he found that it consisted entirely of men. If there had been one lady member, even the youngest of their lady graduates, she would not have assented to what the speaker chose to describe as a libel. He, however, asked the lady principal not to be over anxious, he yet thought that the education of Bengali girls would escape the effects of the "axe."

Sir Asutosh was glad to find that notwithstanding the very difficult times the institution, which had a unique place in the Indian educational system, still continued to flourish. He laid special stress on instructions in scientific subjects, not merely because science had a value all its own, but in order that the students of the college might subsequently enter into the medical profession.

OLD STABLES AS CLASS ROOMS.

In reply to what the lady principal had stated with regard to some old stables being converted into class rooms, Sir Asutosh thought that whatever the condition of the finances of Bengal might be, no Retrenchment Committee and no Government of Bengal could venture to put their daughters into a place which was worse than an old stable.

The report also referred to insufficient hostel accommodation and stated that applications had already been made for affiliation up to B.A., honours standard in mathematics and philosophy and I.Sc., standard in physics and chemistry. The latter of these, the president assured Mrs. Das, would receive the best attentions of the university. There were 127 and 255 students on the rolls of the college and school respectively, as against 114 and 228 in the previous year. The results of the last university examinations were quite satisfactory. A branch of the Sangit Sangha, founded by the late Lady Prativa Chaudhuri, had been started in the college premises for holding classes in vocal and instrumental music.

An interesting programme of music and recitations was presented by the girls of the institution. This included a successful tableau entitled "New India," representing Education, Law, Literature, Painting, Mssic, Science, Medicine and Home Industry.

FILTHY TAXI-CABS.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association, a member called attention to:

"The filthy and insanitary condition of the taxi-cabs plying for hire on the streets of Calcutta:

"The absolute unreliability of at least 80 per cent. of the meters fitted to such taxi-cabs;

"The incompetence of the drivers; and

"The method of prosecutions by the police of drivers."

The committee of the Association, in addressing the Commissioner of Police, pointed out that it was generally agreed that a very large number of taxi-cabs plying for hire were in such a deplorably filthy and insanitary condition, and, in many cases, mechanically unfit, that they were strongly of opinion that it would be advisable for these cars to be taken off the streets immediately.

As regards the unreliability of the meters, the committee stated that they had been authoritatively informed that a large number were more than twelve years old; in fact, such an appreciable number were so old that it was practically impossible to read the figures on the face of the meter. Again, very many of the meters had no "stop pin" to regulate the tariff scale, which afforded dishonest drivers an opportunity of putting the meter on to a higher tariff scale by merely lowering the "flag" further down.

Furthermore, the committee pointed out, the older pattern meters were liable to be seriously tampered with and the Association's attention had been called to several instances where such dishonest practices had undoubtedly been resorted to, with the result that the registered fare in some instances was quite disproportionate to the legitimatee charge.

INCOMPETENT DRIVING?

On the question of the incompetence of the drivers, the committee were of opinion that not 10 per cent. of the drivers holding a license were competent to drive a taxi-cab, and it was felt that this largely accounted for so many of the street accidents reported in the Press from time to time. The committee emphasised the imperative necessity for the utmost precaution being exercised before a driver was granted a driving license.

Dealing with the method of police prosecutions, the committee expressed the view that sufficient consideration was not given to weather conditions, as in the rainy season, drivers who are in the streets for several hours on end, and have repeatedly to get out of their cars in order to start them, are prosecuted for wearing dirty uniforms. This also applied to the outward condition of the cars caused through the mud and slush on the roads during the monsoon season.

In placing these facts before the Commissioner of Police, the committee expressed the hope that strict orders would be given for the periodical examination of all taxi-meters, and that they should be duly tested in accordance with the present regulations, and all old meters should, in the interests of the public, be immediately condemned.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

During the past two or three days a distinct improvement has taken place in the tone of our market. Demand from the main up-country consuming areas has now commenced, and clearances are, consequently, once again assuming satisfactory proportions, while future prospects are generally regarded as good. Values are firm at an advance of about one anna per 5lbs. bundle over last week's quotations.

We quote per 5 lb., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-15-6 to 4-3-6.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 4-2-6 to 4-6-6.
Mule 14½s Rs. 4-5-6 to 4-9-6.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4-9-6 to 4-13-6.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-15-6 to 5-3-6
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-5-6 to 5-9-6.

JUTE.

Bazaar Imports and Exports on March 1st were 8,000 mds. and 6,000 mds. respectively, stocks being estimated at 6,14,000 mds as compared with 3,79,000 mds. at the corresponding period last year and prices paid Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 14-8 against Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 9-4. The market for Loose Jute is dull and unchanged with no business in evidence to test prices. Pucca Bales are inclined to be steadier in tone with buyers shewing more disposition to be interested at low rates. Rs. 75-8 is being offered for Firsts with sellers holding for Rs 77 and Rs. 78 and no business reported.

GUNNIES.

The Hessian market is rather better in tone to-day with more enquiry in evidence and sellers inclined to be reserved. Ready 9 and 11 porter quotations close at Rs. 18-7 and Rs. 23 representing an advance of about 4 annas on the day. Bazaar buyers have also been interested in the forward position, business having resulted for Octr.-Decr. at Rs. 17 and Rs. 21. Heavy Goods are quiet but steady with business restricted to moderate dimensions, the following being the chief transactions reported:—Liverpool Twills at Rs. 53-12 March, B. Twills at Rs. 45-12 July-Septr. and E. Bags at Rs. 37-8 March.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

During the earlier part of the period under review the local market remained extremely quiet, but the past two or three days have witnessed a slight improvement. Demand from the main up-country consuming areas has recommenced on a steady, though limited, scale, and clearances are consequently more satisfactory, while values are unchanged at last week's quotations. It would thus appear that dealers' expectations of a general improvement in the position after the "Holi" Fesival, which takes place to-morrow, may well be realised and it is to be hoped that the resultant period of good trading will enable them to clear at any rate a considerable portion of their present high-priced stocks while Cotton remains at its present level; for, should a decline in the raw material take place, and Lancashire producers find it possible to reduce their costs, local values would almost certainly depreciate in sympathy, and the position of dealers who held stocks of goods purchased during the past six to twelve months would be extremely precarious.

Grey Shirtings.—Values are steady at last week's levels, and selling has commenced on a small scale.

Grey Dhooties—Have registered a slight improvement. Clearances are rather more satisfactory and prices fully steady.

Whites.—Attention has now been transferred from Fine Mulls to Nainsooks, which are selling freely, while values have appreciated 1 to 2 annas per piece. Mulls and Shirtings are comparatively inactive, though Bazar rates have registered no further decline.

Yarns.—Both Home and Japanese spinnings have improved to some extent, and the outlook is more hopeful than has been the case for some time past.

Miscellaneous.—This section is quiet but steady.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-7-0.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8-0.
T Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-4-0 to 2-0-0.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lb. Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13-13-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16, 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-1-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-2-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-4-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-8-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20, Rs. 8-2-0.
White Shtgs. 40,000 35in. by 40 yds. Rs. 28-4-0 per piece.
White Shirtings 98 35in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-8 per piece.
White Shirtings 98 35in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-8 per piece.
White Shirtings Raja 35in. by 40 yds. Rs. 11-12 per piece.

COAL.

While there has been comparatively little business passing during the last week, the market continues firm. The raisings have been good despite the unfavourable weather. The folowing were the average prices obtaining during the week:—

Desherghur quality Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 14.
1st Class Jherrias (srp.) Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12
1st class Jherrias (good) Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
2nd class Jherrias Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7.
Raneegunge Rs. 10 to Rs. 11.

The scarcity of wagons remains unabated. The failure of the present scheme of wagon distribution to meet requirements is now generally recognised, and there are, happily, prospects of an early return to a form of "X" supplies.

MORE AMERICAN TOURISTS.

The S. S. "Resolute" which has a registered tonnage of 20,000 tons and belonging to the United American Line, is due to arrive in Calcutta on March 25th with 460 American tourists. The cruise is being conducted under the auspices of Messrs. Raymond and Whicomb, Boston (the oldest American Company specialising in extended tours), and Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co. as the Managing Agents of the Anglo-Indian Carrying Co. who are arranging the tours in India from Calcutta.

ANJUMANE MUSLEMIN,

At a meeting of the Anjumane Muslemin held on the 26th ultimo at Bhendi Bazar Bombay and presided over by Mr. Mohamed Umar Bhoya the following resolutions were passed:—

WAKF LAND.

That this meeting of the Anjumane Muslemin hereby resolves that it looks with alarm the contemplated intention of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot in acquiring the Wakf land of the Idgah of the Mussalmans and trusts that His Highness in view of his amiable disposition towards his Muslim subjects will drop the idea since it is Wakf and its acquisition by the authorities is contrary to the religious tenets of Islam which lay down that Wakf property is by nature unsaleable.

TRAMFARES.

That this meeting of the Anjumane Muslemin emphatically protests against the contemplated increase in Tramfares and requests that the President of the Municipal Corporation to lay before the House its protest against the report of the Tramway Committee which if accepted would involve poor travelling public into unnecessary expenditure looking to the high cost of living and the demands of the Tramway Company if granted would impose upon them a tax for over and above an anna for a period of twenty-two years. It further requests the Corporation to increase the amount of the annuity in proportion to the extended lines which the Corporation has not done for so many years as it is apparent that the revenue derived from these lines is daily increasing which is the profit to the Company to pay a good dividend to a shareholder leaving the Corporation under no obligation to increase the fares.

DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

been to one a very great happiness to be with them. Side by side with these relief workers from the Bharat-Seva-Asram Sangha we have had with us at the different centres, in the Patisar-Atrai area, some religious workers from another religious order, whose central Math or monastery is near Torhat, in Assam. The Swamiji belonging to this Math who has come down from Assam, as the leader of this band, is loved by all the villagers round, and he has won the confidence of all hearts by his goodness. Untiring in his activities, he is ready to start out at a moment's notice for the relief of any one, whom he hears to be in distress. To me personally, he has been an invaluable helper and adviser, and he has given me an insight (which would otherwise have been very difficult to obtain) into the minds of the people. Though he is a Hindu Swami dressed in the yellow robe of the monk, the Mohammedan villagers one and all revere him. Perhaps I should have said, because he is a Hindu Swami;, for it is clear to me that these Muhammedan villagers have inherited the old Indian Traditions of reverence for the religious devotee above all other persons. But with our Swami here, in addition to his evident devotion to God, there is a deep and tender humanity, and this, as I have related, has won the confidence of all the villagers' hearts.

I have learnt a little from him about his 'Math', or monastery, in Assam. It is situated at a village called Kokila-Mukh, near to the town of Jorhat, and it is called Saraswat Math. At the head of the religious order, to which he belongs, is Swami Nigamananda Parambansa, who is held in the greatest reverence by all his followers. The ideal of this Swami is to restore the ancient Aryan religious life. A magazine is issued from his own printing press and contributed to by him as editor called 'Arya Darpan',—'the Mirror of the Aryan Faith'. The chief books which Swami Nigamananda has published in Bengali are Brahmacharya Sadhana', 'Yogi-guru,' 'Gnani-guru', 'Vedanta Viveka,' 'Tatwa Malaf etc. His whole life has been devoted to God and to the service of humanity. At each fresh call for workers, in times of distress, he has sent out his disciples. So entirely does he believe that the vision of God is most truly found in the service of man.

Evening Worship.

On the first night of my arrival at Patisar,, the company of relief workers asked me to come round to their camp and take part in their evening worship. It is this evening devotion which evidently is a great joy to them at the end of their long and arduous day's work. The worship consisted of singing hymns to God. There were young 'chelas' with the leaders, who entered into the singing and helped in the music with great zest. As I could not follow clearly the Bengali words, I asked for the first hymn to be interpreted to me. The translation was singularly like the meaning of a Christian hymn, which is based on one of the old Hebrew Psalms:—

As pants the hart for cooling streams,
When heated in the chase,
So thirsts my sould for Thee, O'God,
And Thy refreshing grace.

It showed me very clearly indeed how universal the religious instinct is among mankind, and how completely one and the same it remains for all time in its central longing for the presence of God within the soul.

This singing went on late into the night. The Swami would sit with his eyes closed listening to the chanting and engaged in prayer. The music, with the beating of the 'dhol' and the cymbals, would grow louder and louder as the refrain was repeated, until the excitement of the singers and musicians grew intense. Then it would all die away into silence. It was difficult for me to enter into the spirit of it, which was so real to them. Every night after that first occasion, I have listened to it from my room in the distance.

On the day of Saraswati puja, the music and the singing went on for a great part of the day. The religious workers, in a choir, went round the whole village singing. They then proceeded to a tiny temple, on the river bank, which is just outside the village, and there made their offerings. Most of the village people accompanied them. It was a very beautiful sight to see them moving in procession.

Religious Aspect of Relief Work

It may be asked in what way such singing and beating of drums and cymbals relieves the distress of the famine. That question is very easily answered. With regard to the workers themselves, such worship and ceremony as this is a real spiritual help, in preparing the heart for the work they have undertaken. While many workers who have come up to the flooded area in order to help, without having in their hearts the religious motive, have grown tired and slack and indifferent while some of these workers have come up only for a few days' excitement and have then disappeared, these other workers, who have come direct from the religious orders of Hinduism, in its revival have continued their work to the end. Their work itself has been sustained by the inner spirit of devotion which has inspired and purified their lives.

Again, among these village people themselves, this religious aspect of the relief work has brought with it a great peace. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,"—this saying belongs to a very ancient scripture indeed, but it is true to-day as it was then. Without spiritual strength it would be impossible to sustain courage and hope, when all around is a picture of want and misery leading to despair.

Therefore, I cannot be too thankful, that the people of East Bengal, who have supplied such a large share of our relief workers have also supplied with them the religious devotion which we need. For this has been an asset in the 'administration of relief' such as all the many material gifts of charity cannot supply.

Along with this spirit of religion has been witnessed a spirit of unity. There has been no division or disharmony or carping criticism among the workers; no setting up of one religious order against another. I have spoken with gratitude of the Swamiji and his fellow-workers from the Saraswat Math. I would speak with equal gratitude of the workers of the Bharat-Seva-Asram Sangha. The truth is that the work itself has drawn out all that is unselfish in the workers, and in working for others they forget themselves. They have been united with one another in a common band of mutual affection.

This relief work should be only the beginning of a much greater work,—the regeneration of the village life of India. Those who have won the hearts of these poor people in their need ought to go on further and establish in this area permanent centres of brotherhood and fellowship with the village people.

Here again I feel strongly that the religious orders of East Bengal and elsewhere have something great to give. What I would like to see is a permanent Asram established at Patisar and at Alvai and at other centres of relief work. These Asrams should inspire new life in the villages and should unite the villagers together by ties which cannot be broken with the educated classes. Only a great religious movement could sustain such a work as this, not merely amid the excitement and public attention of a time of relief work after a great disaster, but also in the dull and common place times, when there is no excitement at all. I believe that we are destined to see some such work as this accomplished in modern India by the new religious orders.

(To be continued.)

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of genera. physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 / Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } excluding postal expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others nake a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Gillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

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TOKYO LETTER.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

LABOUR WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Jan. 26.

A farm-labour movement is sweeping the whole of Japan like a prairie fire, and "back-to-the-land" slogan now finding favour in the official and economic circles is the aftermath of an unprecedented boom that the European War thrust upon the people unawares. The nation was not prepared for wholesale industrialisation into which it had been dragged by a combination of circumstances, and now, when the rest of the world is at leisure to compete with Japan's industries, the entire machinery of industrial Japan has been shaken to its very foundations. A large part of the population lured by higher wages and the charms of town life during the days when the country had reached the zenith of its prosperity now finds itself deserted by its erstwhile employers to swell the ranks of what the English language chooses to call by the name of unemployed. The capitalists who amassed enormous fortunes when the rest of the world was wading through a river of blood call this the period of readjustment. While, on the other hand, the labourer having bidden farewell to his ancestral home as well as the occupation of his forefathers curses the day when he allowed himself to be enticed by the rosy dreams of a better life that have failed to materialise. An army of unemployed marching through the streets of Tokyo, the other day, presented a spectacle that has never been witnessed before in this land of the Rising Sun and Cherry Blossoms, where the policy of "benevolent master and faithful servant" had ruled for centuries.

Although the Government looks forward in future to industrialization as the principal means of absorbing the surplus population, the passing away of the war prosperity has created an economic problem of considerable dimensions. To relieve the present tension as well as to maintain the *status quo*, efforts are being made to better the lot of the agricultural communities so as to persuade the unemployed to go back to the farms.

Industrial unrest of the last few years has now been replaced by an agrarian problem of such wide ramifications that it bids fair, like a deluge, to sweep everything that comes in its way. Agitation among the farmers against the present order of things is now one of the burning problems of the day, and coming in for a large share of attention than in the past. The real reasons for this unrest must be sought in the unbearable economic burdens of the farmers due to the smallness of their incomes in comparison with the profits of industrial and economic enterprises. Furthermore, the Japanese farmer has come to the conclusion that, under the present circumstances, the Government has been much more concerned with carefully safeguarding the interests of the highly capitalised industries than paying any serious attention to those of his own. Moreover, he believes himself to be a victim of the powerful political groups allied with the well-organised capitalistic institutions whose lip-service for the promotion of agrarian interests has been largely confined to the replenishment of their own pockets, as also of their patrons.

LABOUR WAR.

Hardly a day passes without some reports of serious disputes between the landlords and their tenants appearing in the vernacular press under sensational headlines. In a certain village, the differences had reached to such a pitch that the landlords, for fear of injury at the hands of disgruntled tenants, had to hurriedly send their wives and children to far-off places. Highly entertaining accounts of a labour war now being waged between the farmers in Miyako, Okayama prefecture, and their land-owners, involving even the members of the fair sex, are being furnished by the Japanese newspapers. It is reported that pending the settlement of the dispute, the land-owners prohibited their tenants to hull the rice, but the latter encouraged by their wives, sisters and daughters came out in large numbers to finish the job and had finally to be restrained by the police who had been hurriedly summoned to the scene. The latest information is that while no immediate solution of the problem is in sight and the men under the pressure of police are showing signs of yielding, the women are urging them to present a much stronger front rather than give in so easily. In short, a general awakening among the agrarian circles has produced a commotion that is felt on all sides and is now inviting the interference of the Government as well as the political parties.

Whatever happens, people must eat and the production of food proceed unhindered. The problem of food is the most vital for every nation, and the Japanese authorities alarmed at the recent tendencies among farmers either to better their lots or quit the farms for more lucrative work in foreign lands, are giving the whole question their most serious consideration. Over and above all, the Government feels much embarrassed at the threatening attitude of the army of unemployed now scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country who, in recent years, have demonstrated a tremendous amount of organisation and combination. The air is thick with all sorts of proposals for making the work of producing food sufficiently attractive to cause men to undertake it willingly.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The opening of the Diet after the New Year vacations has added much animation to the political atmosphere. Parliamentarians from all parts of the country are now established in the best hotels of the capital furnishing an enormous amount of copy to the newspaper reporters. This letter may yet be crossing the high seas when the Cabinet will begin drawing the fire of the minorities in both Houses of the Diet on the much discussed problem of extending the franchise. The popular demand for universal manhood suffrage that has been growing during the last few years is now a nationwide problem. Recent years have witnessed a tremendous amount of agitation in favour of this movement, and it furnishes a valuable background for the foreign observer who wishes to acquire a certain degree of perception into the inner workings of the Japanese politics to find that there are no two opinions as to the imperative need for the adoption of manhood suffrage system, among the Japanese newspapers. Furthermore, to an outsider who has carefully followed the political ideas of the Japanese people during the several years of his sojourn in this country, it strikes as unusually singular that even the ultra-nationalists and imperialists of the deepest dye who have always been loud in their advocacy of Japan's playing with hell and fire, are lending their influence and resources to this democratic tendency of the age.

PETITION-WRITING WITH HUMAN BLOOD.

The customary concourse of people swarming round the Houses of Parliament to make demonstrations as well as present petitions, some of them written with human blood according to old samurai traditions, for an immediate extension of the vote, which has now become a yearly function is expected to be staged when the weather shows its inclination of warming up a little. The Government has always been and will yet remain unconcerned to all these demands so long as it receives the support of a majority in the Diet. And it has been rightly said that the most successful party in Japan is not that which enjoys the confidence of a large section of the people, but the one which can make accommodation for the policies of a privileged bureaucracy that has manoeuvred to keep itself on the saddle for the last many decades. But the straws are not lacking to show that the bureaucracy too is now wavering in its opposition towards this burning problem of the day, as the wise heads among this privileged class have begun to realise the seriousness of the situation. We are already being assured by the experts of political weather bureau that the Government was now seriously contemplating the removal of tax qualification and devising some other means of safeguarding its interests at the polls. The Seiyukai, the majority party in the lower House of the Diet, that supports the present Cabinet but opposes the suffrage measure for the time being on the plea of immatureness, is also reported to be desirous of reserving the plums for itself and have the measure carried through when its own leaders come to replace the present semi-bureaucratic ministry. And that would not be too far if the things go on at their regular speed.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

The conscientious objector in Japan is the newest innovation. A young man named Yujiro Tokita, the son of a wealthy rice merchant, who passed a few years of his budding life in the United States of America has after returning to Japan been goaded into military service and asked to be present at the army barracks in Sendai, a few days ago, with the other recruits. Tokita informed the army officer in charge that as a Christian, he could not serve in the army or take the oath of allegiance in accordance with the army regulations. It is reported that some of the officers who had never seen a live conscientious objector throughout the whole of their careers were simply nonplussed at this impudent behaviour of a youth who had the effrontery to call himself a Japanese and then refuse to serve the Emperor—a direct descendant of the gods and the Supreme Head of the nation. The readiness with which Mr. Tokita volunteered to bear the full brunt of the law rather than violate the teachings of "Christ and Humanity" baffled the army authorities to such an extent that the War and General Staff Offices had to be requisitioned for help and advice.

In the meantime, while the army authorities were struggling in vain to convince him of the mistaken nature of his views, the case became the subject of newspaper comment throughout the country, most of the editors sympathising with the youth for his sincerity of purpose, but maintaining that his action was not wise. A fertile brain, under the regimental colours, it is reported, hit upon a clever idea and began to lecture the youthful recruit on the prime necessity of maintaining a large army and navy if the peace of the Far East were to be preserved. Morover, he assured him that the ultimate object of Japan was complete disarmament and the real motives of the army and navy were far from being aggressive. In short, the conscientious objector of Japan—Mr. Yujiro Tokita—who has made a name for himself in the newspaper circles, is now getting himself initiated into the secret ins and outs of warfare, after having taken the oath of allegiance on the condition that even during the course of his military career if he ever comes to realise the falsity of what he has been made to believe he will revert to his former attitude and suffer the consequences of acting according to the dictates of his conscience. A high officer of the War Office, in a press interview, said that Yujiro Tokita was the second man in the history of military Japan to have refused to serve the army, the first one was a Buddhist priest who, a few years ago, created a problem for the regimental commander by refusing to enter the barrack life and serve any other supreme authority except Sakyamuni Gautma.

EDUUCATION OF BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

Dr. E. Kamada, the Minister of Education, since his resumption of office has been revolutionising the entire educational system of Japan. The latest feather he is going to add to his crown of achievements is the incorporation of Yen 110,000 in the next budget as initial expenses for the establishment of educational institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb. The draft law prepared by him provides for the establishment, by each prefecture, at its own expense, of at least one such school with a primary course extending to six and a secondary course to five years. The entire schools of the country to be placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and the education imparted to these unfortunate children between the ages of six and seventeen.

En passant, it may not be amiss to state that Mr. Kamada is a great personal friend of Lala Lajpat Rai, our veteran leader. The writer of these lines had the honour of staying with Lalaji under the same roof during his sojourn in Japan, and can say from personal experience that Mr. Kamada, who was then President of the Keio University, did everything possible to make Lalaji's stay in Japan both useful and enjoyable. Even now whenever I come across the learned doctor he never fails to express his concern for Lalaji's health and welfare as well as for the success of his life's mission.

"EUROPEAN STYLE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter of Mr. A. Mazeralla published in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle." To my regret, I find that I am misunderstood. You will allow me, I hope, to say a few words more to explain myself.

In writing on "European Style", it was not my intention to criticise the style as such, but I certainly desired to impress on my countrymen, that European or foreign style was un-Indian, and a sign of our cultural demoralisation and slavery. When I wrote my letter on the subject, I had in mind my countrymen of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi communities. Pantaloons, breeches, shirts, collars, neckties, jackets, etc., are not the established, time-honoured dress of the said communities. While the traditional, old dress is natural and admirably suits the purpose for which the dress is meant, the European-styled dress is acquired, unnatural and subversive of the true aim of dress. In spiritual East, and especially in India, the dress is never considered to be a beautifier of the body, as is the case in the West, but a simple necessary covering of it. Even then, there *were* styles, but these primary conditions were scrupulously observed in designing the styles which were to satisfy the aesthetic sense of the people.

My knowledge of the ancient, historic dress of my Christian brothers being scanty, I do not pretend to advise—much less to criticise them. My purpose would have been served, if only, I should have been able, effectively to point out the shackles of this slavish imitation. If the "European Style" is "in practice amongst almost all the Christians, some centuries since", as Mr. Mazarella says, and if that has been the ancestral, established style, I have nothing to say to it.

Your correspondent woefully misunderstands me, as I have never said that foreign style means foreign clothes. Although the Congress propaganda is not against styles, the self-assertive and self-purifying movement started by Mahatmaji is all pervading, and has unchained such psychological forces and thought currents, as spread to every nook and corner, and bring under test the manifold and diverse aspects of the life of the individual as well as of society. There are many who wear European-styled dress of khadi or mill-made cloth.

Economically, the adoption of khadi is sufficient, but it is vital to our cultural regeneration to cast away our imitative habits and fashions, acquired under emasculating foreign domination, which has, since its advent in this holy land, continually sought to impose Western things an Indian, and thus to kill the true life out of the nation.

If we are proud to belong to this land of the Rishis, this glorious ancient Bharat Varsha, we must be and constantly try to be, Indians first, and if we would reach the "promised land" we have to throw away these foreign habits and styles. Self-assertion and false imitation cannot go together.—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR.

GRANTS TO SECONDRY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was very kind of you to give publicity to my letters along with your esteemed notes on the Government policy of curtailment applied to secondary schools. I read the report on the last year's administration of our Presidency by respective worthy members of the Council. I am glad that the Presidency is left in a solvent condition by the conjoint efforts of various office-bearers who rose to the occasion to ward off the foreshadowed calamity of insolvency. The satisfactory condition of our treasury and the dutifulness of the entrusted members of the Council encourage me to put forward the grievance of all aided schools in our Presidency.

In view of the predicted large deficit in our treasury Government made retrenchment everywhere without making an exception even in case of education. Sane people are of opinion that education ought to have its course unimpeded even through calamitous days, as it is vital to the progress and development of human mind. The axe should not have been used on that department in the first place. Much less did it deserve to fall on the scanty grants-in-aid which were given to the secondary aided schools which tried their best to be more economical than those conducted by the Government. In spite of their genuine deserts the axe was allowed to give too deep a cut which threatened discouragement if not total extinction of the secondary aided schools. But God has shown grace and given us an occasion when we should expect immediate relief from the killing stringency. Full grants may be paid before 31st of March.

I hope the Educational Minister sends us an immediate relief and the Councillors help him to do the same. The present essential need of the secondary aided schools is a grant which would cover up half the total expenditure incurred by them. The aided schools will be much encouraged to spread education if the Council provides for their grants in the abovementioned proportion in the present budget.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. KHOPKAR,
Joint Principal,
King George English School, Dadar,
Bombay.

KARACHI LETTER.

RECEPTION TO TAGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 2.

The Affiliation for the 2nd. and the 3rd year courses of the Engineering College has been granted. The Syndicate of the Bombay University has put in the following conditions:—(1) The recurring expenditure for the 2nd: year course should be at least Rs. 40,000 thousand and for the 3rd: year course should be 50,000 thousand. (2) The reserve Fund should be at least three and a half lakhs. Two lakhs to be completed by the 20th April and the remaining by the 20th June 1923; (3) Two Professors of any English University be appointed on the staff of the Sind Engineering College.

Though the condition seems to me to be very hard still, Principal Shahani is trying his level best to collect Funds. Here I would suggest Principal Shahani and the Board of the Sind Engineering College not to import any professors from outside Sind, when a few Sindhi Graduates of the Edinborough University are without any employment. I hope this humble suggestion will not fall upon deaf ears.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Reception Committee was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr Motilal, the Manager of the Punjab National Bank. The following business was transacted:—

Mr. Jamshed proposed that "a Committee of following members be formed to draft the address on behalf of the Reception Committee. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Mr. A. H. Mama, Mr. Jeswani, Mr. Narandas Bechar, Mr. Hatimbhai, and Maharaj Lunidaram. The above members also do form the Executive Committee" Mr. Motilal proposed a committee of eight members, for collecting funds, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Jamshed, Mr. Hassasing Tahilsing, Seth Motilal, Mr. Ah. Mama, Seth Haridas Lalji, Seth Jhamandas, Mr. Hatimbhai and Jehangir Punthuky.

The above resolutions were unanimously passed.

CHEAP LABOUR FOR MAURITIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following letter has been received by me from Mr. D. Luckee Narain of Rose Hill Mauritus in answer to my questionaire. It represents the views of educated Indians in that Colony and throws further light on the problem of cheap labour exploitations.—Yours, etc.

BENARSIDAS CHHATURBEDI.

Gladstone Street,
Rose Hill,
Mauritus,

Dear Sir,

I am going to answer as briefly as possible to the questions put in your letter.

The white planters as well as the big Indian planters clamoured for cheap labour some time ago. Government has practically aquiesced for cheap labour to their request.

A month ago some influential Indians, about 25 in number, most of them big planters, were invited by "Government to express their views on the question. I happened to be in the lot as secreary of a Co-operative Bank.

None of the Indians dared to speak against the introduction of cheap coolies, or rather all of them cherished the hope of getting cheap labour.

I stood up and spoke against such an introduction. I have yesterday given a copy of my arguments to be printed in the "Mauritus Indian Times." The article entitled "Immigration or no Immigration." After me spoke Mr. Hardwar, another Co-operative Bank President and Pandit Bolaram, all of us spoke against the introduction. The Governor was puzzled and declared the meeting closed.

I am sending you by post a packet of the "Mauritus Indian Times," wherein you will read how Indian small planters in this Colony are being robbed and ruined by mill owners and the Government does not interfere at all, declaring unable to help, whereas Indian small traders are being fined and imprisoned for selling potatoes or such stuff at a supposed high rate.

(3) All Indians here are against the introduction of the coolies, because this will have the effect of cheapening the labour here. There is at present a sort of economic war between the Indian coolies and the Capitalists. Now, crop time, a labourer earns Rs. 4 or 5 a day, a woman Rs. 1.50 to 2. During the interval of crop, a man earns Rs. 2 and a woman Rs. 1. Why should the Indians of India come and join the other party capitalists, against their own brethrn

Since he white men have been ruining us by paying our canes Rs. 14 per ton when they ought to pay Rs. 20, let them be ruined in their turn for want of cheap labour. This year's crop is nearly over, and yet this has been done with the existing labourers of the Colony. What is wanted is not labour, but cheap labour.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.) D. LUCKEENARAIN.

"TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have heard both Mr. Scrinzi and 'We Two' playing the Piano at numerous concerts since 1914, and it has been a puzzle to me to decide which of the two is the best. Are not these 'We Two' who entertained the numerous invalids in the various war hospitals in Bombay during the grim days of the Great War? Though Mr. Scrinzi may be an authority in piano playing, as he assertoriously proclaims, he is in no way justified in calling 'We Two' 'Raw', as I am sure that Mr. Scrinzi will find an Herculean task to establish his superiority over them. His letter may lead the public except those who know "We Two" to form an enormous conception of their musical talent.—Yours, etc.

"SPECTATOR."

SJT MADDURI ANNAPURNIAH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Mar. 3.

Sjt. Madduri, Annapurniah, Editor of the "Congress," Rajahmundry who was convicted on 1st February to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months, was transferred to Vellore jail. Though the Godavari District Magistrate while pronouncing judgment said that Annapurniah will be treated as a special class prisoner, he was handcuffed and escorted by a dozen reserve constables when taken away to Vellore. The transfer was sudden. Hundreds of people gathered on the Godavari Station platform and bade him farewell.

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Mr. Lovat Fraser writes in the "Sunday Pictorial",—

The international outlook is not too cheerful, and people are anxious and a little puzzled. They want to know whether France is achieving her aims in the Ruhr Valley, in spite of the opposition of the German Government and of the coal and steel magnates. They want to know why the near East Peace Conference at Lausanne broke up so abruptly after having taken precisely eleven weeks to accomplish nothing at all. They want to know why the Turks suddenly ordered the Allied warships out of Smyrna Harbour, and whether there will be trouble. They want to know, most of all, when we shall really see "peace come dropping slow, dropping from the veils of the morning."

The simplest explanation of the breakdown of the Lausanne Conference is that the British Delegation wanted to catch a train, but obviously this does not cover the whole ground. It seems in the highest degree unfortunate that Lord Curzon and his colleagues departed so petulantly, or it is generally agreed that if they had stayed a little longer the Turks might have signed. We are asked to admire Lord Curzon's dramatic recessional as an example of his wonderful understanding of the Oriental mind. I lived among Orientals rather longer than Lord Curzon did, and I came to the conclusion that their minds are very much like those of the rest of the world. I never believed very much in the "East is East and West is West" kind of talk. What the world wanted at Lausanne was not an insight into the supposed mysterious workings of the Oriental mind, but *peace*. I believe the Turks wanted peace, too, only they were negotiating in an unfamiliar tongue, and they were slow in deciding, as Turks generally are. The result of the train-catching is that we are farther from peace than we were before, and we even seem to be drifting towards war. Could there be a more mournful impression of human ineptitude?

It should not be forgotten that, no matter what misdeeds they may have committed in the Great War, the Turks have been rather badly treated. *For four years after the Armistice the Allies did their utmost to destroy the Turkish nation, using Greece as their instrument.* After the Turks flung the Greeks out of Asia Minor and won a notable victory last autumn, the Allies persisted in treating them as naughtly schoolboys. Our Delegation at Lausanne ignored the prolonged incitement of Greece, ignored the Turkish recovery of Asia Minor by force of arms, and talked as though we were back in the days of Turkey's surrender in 1918. If we wanted to impose an unacceptable peace on the Turks, we should have done so when they were "down and out." We should not have kept them waiting four years while Mr. Lloyd George *tried to smash them a second time through the ambitious Greeks.*

We are now confronted by an intense revival of nationalism in Turkey, and *we must make allowance for Turkish aspirations.* When it is said that the Allies made great concessions at Lausanne, it should be recognised that for a people whose rather scratch forces had just swept triumphantly from the mountains to the sea, the Turks made substantial concessions also. They met Great Britain fairly on very many points. They agreed to respect our cemeteries at Gallipoli, and to mark off Anzac as a reservation. They were willing to throw open the Dardanelles, and not to fortify them. They accepted the new frontier prescribed for them in Thrace, and thus finally sacrificed much of what was once European Turkey. They were not unwilling to attribute about Mosul. But *they want to be a nation,* and to be released from leading-strings. They want to fix their own customs rates, to conduct their own commercial business in their own way, to run their own courts, to exclude foreign judges, and to make foreigners in Turkey solely amenable to Turkish laws and courts, just as Turks in Britain have to accept our system of justice.

Lausanne broke down because the Turks desired economic independence and complete control of all their courts, and to those claims the Allies would not consent. It would probably have been better for the Allies to give way, because *the Turks are able to enforce their claims.* We are now quarrelling with Turkey for no other reason than that she demands full liberty within her diminished territories, and such a claim should never be made a cause of war. Yet we are moving in the direction of war, and unfortunately the Turks are now making this very delicate position much worse. They were entirely wrong in ordering the Allied warships out of Smyrna Harbour, which looks like a provocative step.

I shall not attempt to cast the horoscope of the Near East. All that is is reasonably certain is that the British nation will not tolerate fresh hostilities upon any protest whatever. *We are in a false position in Constantinople and at Chanak,* and we should withdraw our garrisons at these points. Our right course is to make peace with the Turks and to help them to realise their justifiable aspirations. Yet much gunpowder is strewn about, and I fear that something which will look inefffably stupid in history may occur in the East at any moment. Neither side is now in a conciliatory mood.

The Tinnevelley correspondent of the "Hindu" reports that daylight robberies and forcible extortions are being daily committed in the villages of Nanguneri Taluq by Jambulinga Nad-an. A strong Police party has been sent to those places to arrest him and the D.S.P. is camping there.—A. P.

NON REPUDIATION!

MR. OUTHWAITE ON BRITISH FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES.

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite writes in February "Commonweal" as follows:

The deal made with the American Funding Commission for repayment of £851,000,000 borrowed, plus £127,000,000 of interest that has accrued, is at the rate of 3 per cent. for the first ten years and from then onwards 3½ per cent., until by the operation of a sinking fund of one-half of one per cent. the debt is extinguished in the course of 62 years. As the original sum was borrowed at 5 per cent. on note of hand, repayable at three days' notice, the terms arranged almost smell of the horrid word—repudiation. According to Senator M'Kellar, of Tennessee, they mean an annual gift by the United States to Great Britain of £11,750,000 during the first ten years and of £7,050,000 for the remaining 52 years. The offer of the British Government was to substitute 2½ per cent. for the 5 per cent. contracted to be paid. The refusal of the Funding Commission to accept this proffer has aroused bitter resentment in the City and the Press. This deserves to be duly noted, for it signifies that repudiation is now reputable and practical politics. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must now proffer half interest payable on £7,000,000,000 to local bondholders. The Americans might have raised the point that their money was obtained under false pretences. The existence of the Secret Treaties of Spoliation were not disclosed to the American Government. President Wilson was left to discover them at Paris, and to be crushed by the revelation as to how he and his people had been trapped to serve British and French Imperialists. The repayment of the debt, even on the reduced terms, will entail a charge upon the British people of £2,400,000,000 odd during the period of 62 years. Payment can only be by way of goods, or services, both of which the workers must supply, and go short by this amount. If the value of sterling falls in relation to the dollar, the payment will so increase as to bankrupt the British people. And fall it will, if Britain and its resources remain monopolised, and millions of would-be workers are vagrants.

As Britain's debt to America was created on behalf of her Allies, whose signatures to a bond the American Government would not accept, it is the working people of this country who have to pay for enabling France to now flout Britain, reduce the Continent to chaos, maintain an Army of 800,000 men and build aeroplanes sufficient to bring the British Government to heel.

France, by a characteristic act of duplicity, torpedoed at the last moment the Lausanne Conference. Poincare broke the "united front" by informing the Turks that the demands of the "Allies" would be subject to adjustment, and that France would make a separate Peace. And they were rejected.

LORD CURZON AND LAUSANNE.

MAJOR ARTHUR MOORE'S STRAIGHT TALK.

To the patchwork of Mudania we have now added the breakdown at Lausanne. With the fall of Mr. Lloyd George, who had goaded the Greeks to their destruction and had the trick of calling on us all to down Islam in the name of Christ, the Turks had hoped to frame a new and durable understanding with Great Britain. Mr. Bonar Law's speeches showed some recognition of the wisdom of this course. But Lord Curzon's Carlton Club performances tempted him in the hour of need. The Marquis seemed a notable prize to capture from the Coalition, and this disastrous Vicar of Bray remained in office. The Turks were rudely undeceived. They let it be known that they would rather meet any other British plenipotentiary at Lausanne. But their hint was unheeded, and the prospect of a settlement were clouded at the outset.

Rarely has there been a greater instance of the public deception by an organised Press. Lord Curzon had a good Press from Lausanne. He was publicly represented, even in such organs as the "Daily News," as exhibitng tact and skill and conciliatory power, while in private the reverse was everywhere being said not only in Lausanne itself, but in all informed circles in London. His temper was not under control, and he made an awkward negotiator. He is by nature unfitted to negotiate with Orientals, and the unhappiness of his final image of the haggle for a carpet in a bazaar, which even his Press supporters felt compelled to publish, stamped him as a failure, though he was sincerely anxious to secure an honourable peace. But it was his reputation that hampered him and us in advance. Since the Armistice the Mussulman East has been persuaded that we are a restless, advancing Power, seking to step into the shoes that Tsarist Russia has left unfilled. Much was put down to Mr. Lloyd George, but the Anglo-Persian Agreement and the whole of the Persian episode were traced directly to Lord Curzon—"The New Age."

NOTICE SERVED ON DR. HARDIKER

The Secretary of the Congress Committee, Karwar, wires from Karwar under date the 3rd instant:—

The District Magistrate of Karwar has served notice upon Dr. Hardiker and his two assistants now touring the Karnatak province for securing two thousand national workers under section 144. Thus his recruiting party has been shut out from making public speeches in the whole of the district. However he did speak last night at Ankola where, for some reason or other, the order was not yet served. Dr. Hardikar's public statement has been printed and widely distributed through out the district. It deals with the prohibition order and requests the people to answer the same by action and appeals to all to join in national service and help the Congress to achieve its goal. Everywhere in this part people responded to the call very enthusiastically. Dr. Hardikar has already visited Sirsi, Mardeshwar, Gokarn, and Ankola so far. He is now proceeding to cover South Canara.

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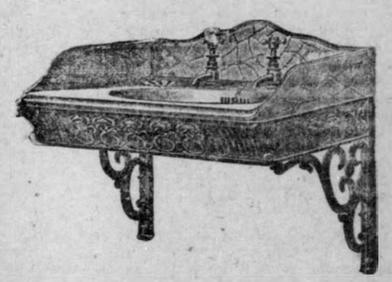

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FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000. 2nd PRIZE Rs. 500. 3rd PRIZE Rs. 250. 250 PRIZES of 100 Cigarettes Each.

IMPERIAL SPECIALS

CIGARETTES

SAVE THE RED SEALS which are found in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes.

YOU may win Rs. 1,000. YOU may win Rs. 500. YOU may win Rs. 250. YOU may win 100 Cigarettes.

"Imperial Specials" Monthly Competition.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000 SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 250

250 Prizes of 100 Cigarettes each of any one of the brands mentioned in Rule 1.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

The above prizes are offered **each month, for nine months,** for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the nine months April—December 1923, as follows :—

April, "IMPERIAL"; May, "SPECIALS"; June, "ARCADIAN"; July, "TURQUOISE"; August, "MENTONE"; September, "MAGNUMS"; October "VIRGINIAN"; November, "TURKISH"; December, "FINEST."

For example, for the April competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "IMPERIAL." Similarly, the word for the May competition would be "SPECIALS," and so on. Here are two examples as a guide for the April competition :—

I 'm	I f
M ost	M y
P articular	P oor
E verywhere	E ffort
R equiring	R ecognised
I mperials	I 'll
A fter	A ssuredly
L unch	L augh

Rules and conditions which Competitors must strictly observe.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on one of the printed entry forms which will be found packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" cigarettes and other Arcadian Tobacco Company's brands, or **on the form appearing in this advertisement.** Each entry form must either have affixed thereon (in the spaces provided) two genuine red and/or blue seals (with the A. T. C. Embossed Monogram) taken from the inside or outside of tins containing any of the Arcadian brands of cigarettes as mentioned below, or be accompanied by ten empty "Imperial Specials" 10's packets.

"Arcadian Specials No. 1"	Turkish
"Aready"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial Specials Magnums"	"

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the Imperial Specials Competition, Post Box No. 601, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded in order of merit, to those competitors who in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. **A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize,** as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers, or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners, will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Arcadian Tobacco Company, Ltd (Incorporated in England), Post Box No. 601, Calcutta.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

SENTENCE TO BE WRITTEN HERE :—

"Arcadian No. 1	Specials" Turkish
"Arcady"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial (Magnums)	Specials" Virginian

PASTE SEAL HERE.

PASTE SEAL HERE.

Here state which of the above named brands you desire in the event of your winning one of the 250 prizes of 100 Cigarettes.

Name of brand (10)_____

CUT OUT FORM AT DOTTED LINES.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co. LTD

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

LONDON. P. O. BOX 601, CALCUTTA. BANGALORE.

A WONDERFUL BODY-BUILDER FOR CHILDREN

ESCA SYRUP

It is the Best Medicine you can buy for

WEAK CHESTS
COUGHS
COLDS
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
SPITTING OF BLOOD.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised with its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one Teaspoonful

Sold by all Chemists Everywhere

WHOLESALE

MARTIN & HARRIS,
8, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA
119, PARSI CHURCH ST., BOMBAY.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from the Agents, Sri Krishna Bros., Chemists, 323, THAMBU CHETTY STREET, P. O. Box No. 166. MADRAS.

ESCA
TRADE MARK
SYRUP
Sulfoguajacolate of potassium with hypophosphites
Direction for use
One tea spoon full to be taken 4 to 5 times a day unless order to the contrary is given by the doctor
EMIL SCHELLER & Co.
ZURICH

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

Under the guidance of eminent Ayurvedic Physicians of very wide experience and Manufacturers of Best Sastraic Medicines from the most valuable ingredients, Guaranteed, never failing in the cure of all sorts of diseases which human beings are heir to.

The Patient is requested to send us a concise description of his disease with all the symptoms in detail so that we shall be able to supply a Suitable Medicine to eradicate the disease with full instructions. Communications are treated by us Strictly Confidential and are promptly attended to.

Wanted Agents from all parts to sell our Patent Medicine "SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA" (Registered) and other Preparations Manufactured by our Pharmacy. Terms Liberal.

Please Write or Phone for your requirements, Revised Catalogue and our New Year Calendar.

Consult Free with :—Ayurveda Ratna Pandit, N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN.

Apply to :—THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address : "KALPAM" Telephone : 1034 Madras Post Box No. 151 MADRAS. (Office and Dispensary) 44, GOVINDAPPA NAICK STREET, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

DEFECTIVE VISION

Carefully and Accurately Corrected by Experienced and Qualified Opticians

MODERATE CHARGES.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. 2

They tell me that patience is a virtue. That's all very well but if these fellows would only carry a West End Watch I shouldn't be kept waiting. Nothing like a West End Watch for keeping a fellow right on time.

The watch illustrated is the
SQUARE "B"

9-ct. Gold	...	Rs. 95
14-ct. "	...	" 112
18-ct. "	...	" 130

Guaranteed Two Years.

Only one of the innumerable patterns in Gold and Silver Wrist Watches stocked by us.

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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